ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,095—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	22nd June.
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson	29th ,,
† SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	13th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	F. H. Seymour	27th ,,
† SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th ,,
B.* HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	[illegible]	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th ,,
				SATUHDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th ,,
B.L SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcestor	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th ,,
B.L ORIETAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

B.* This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROSETTA, 27th June.
SURAT, 11th July.
CATHAY, 26th July.
ROHILLA, 10th August.
RAVENNA, 23rd August.
AND SIAM, 7th September.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	C. Bellen	2,841	500	1st July

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	9th July.
PELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,986	350	9th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 18th, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. Manilla, 25th June, and s. s. Singapore, 23rd July, 1894.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th July, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 8, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,590 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 19th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 21st June, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,160 tons, on the 23rd June, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 21st June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th July, calling at Aden, Mombasse, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th June, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
ARABIA	G. Read	July 20.
ARMENIA	R. Garrick	August 22.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 13.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, June 7, 1894.

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INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

	Cash. Rs.	Cash. a.	Credit. Rs.	Credit. a.
Folding, India-Rubber Travelling Baths, in Cases, size 30 inches	13	8	15	0
Folding, India-Rubber Travelling Baths, in Cases, size 33 inches	16	4	18	8
Folding, India-Rubber Travelling Baths, in Cases, size 36 inches	19	4	21	4
Folding, India-Rubber Wash-hand Basins	6	0	6	12
Folding, India-Rubber Buckets	6	4	7	0
Waterproof Sheets, 6 ft. by 3 ft.	10	13	12	4
Do. do. 7 ft. by 4½ ft.	18	10	20	10
Do. do. 8 ft. by 5 ft.	26	6	29	6
Do. Saddle Covers	8	10	9	12
Do. Oriental Driving Aprons	14	6	16	6

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
HOSIERS, &c.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

GEM RINGS.

FINGER RINGS, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Turquoises, Opals, Pearls, Corals, &c., or any combination of Gems, will be found in Great Variety at

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The quality of Stones is of the very best this Season, while the Prices have been kept as low down as possible. Inspection of the Grandest and most Fascinating Collection of Rings is Respectfully requested.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

TRADE MARK.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING

OF BEST QUALITY.

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAPES.

Size	48	50	52	54	56	inches.
Cash......Rs.	35	36	37	38	39	each.
Credit......Rs.	39	40	41-8	42-8	43-8	,,

WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES, BLACK.

Size	48	50	52	54	56	inches.
Cash......Rs.	10-8	11	11-8	12	12-8	each.
Credit......Rs.	11-12	12-4	13	13-8	14	,,

WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES, DRAB, WHITE.

Size	48	50	52	54	56	inches.
Cash......Rs.	11-8	12	12-8	13	13-8	each.
Credit......Rs.	13	13-8	14	14-8	15	,,

WATERPROOF COATS, BLACK, RIVERSIBLE.

Size	48	50	52	54	56	inches.
Cash......Rs.	6-8	7	7-8	8	8-8	each.
Credit......Rs.	7-4	7-14	8-6	9	9-8	,,

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

HOSIERS, &c.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

"IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FLATTERY."

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY "THE SQUARE BOTTLE."

THE success of NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY has attracted competitors, who apparently deem it wise, in order to sell their goods, to imitate the get-up of our Friend's Whisky. See the *Sportsman's* Newspaper as to the merits of the Genuine N. J. "Squares," and write us for Samples, sending P. O. O. for value of same. Price Rs. 35-8 per Case.

CHAMPAGNE

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE, "1884," Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Quarts.
Equal to the Best, and better than all the Rest. TRY IT!!

CHAMPAGNE.

SAUMUR
M. M. DENEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.

A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, especially adapted for Cup use. Rs. 33-0 per doz. Bottles,

KÜPPER'S PILSENER

HAS OBTAINED PRIZE MEDAL CHICAGO EXHIBITION,
GUARANTEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT FOR ALL TIME,
IS THE VERY FINEST OF GERMAN BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.
LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS:—**BEYNON & CO.,**
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

N.B.—Above PRICES are INCREASED 11½ per cent. owing to FALL in EXCHANGE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
H. E. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, &c., &c.

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1883-84
D. MACROPOLO —FOR— GENERAL EXCELLENCE

AWARDED FOR THE FOLLOWING

SPECIALITIES.

CIGARETTES
(Daily manufactured).

		Rs.	as.
Duke of Connaught	per 100	4	0
Finos Lady (for ladies and beginners)	,,	3	0
Alpha (very mild)	,,	2	8

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
(BY DIRECT IMPORTATION).

				Rs.	as.
Rothschilds	per box of	25	Rs.	12	8
Reg. Principe	,,	25	,,	10	0
Reg. Reina	,,	25	,,	7	8
Trabucos	,,	25	,,	3	4
Caliope	,,	50	,,	6	0
Damas	,,	100	,,	10	0
Romeo Y Jullietta	,,	50	,,	5	8
Hidalgas	,,	100	,,	10	0
* Corea	,,	25	,,	5	0
Carolina	,,	100	,,	8	0
Delice	per packet of	20	,,	1	0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

PIPE TOBACCO.

		Rs.	as.
Own "Golden Leaf" Mild	per lb.	3	0
,, "Golden Medium," Medium	,,	2	8
,, "Cavendish, Strong"	,,	1	8

Originated by me, and has justly become famous, throughout India, as evinced by the large demand they have enjoyed during the past quarter century, attempts at spurious imitations having failed to displace or supplant them.

SUMATRA CIGARS.
(Own registered brand).

		Rs.	as.
Stanley Cigars, No. 1	per box of 100	4	0
Do. do. No. 2	,, ,,	3	8
Nautch Girl, Small size	,, ,,	3	0

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Dindigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the finest in India, the most delicious made, a real luxury.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO,

GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,, ,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,, ,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

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REGULATOR CLOCKS—

All in well finished and seasoned Wooden cases, 3 feet high, excellent Timekeepers when properly fixed on a substantial wall, striking the Hours and Half-Hours on a Gong or extra large size Bell.

8-day Clock, superior make	Rs. 60
Do. medium quality, striking on a large Bell	,, 40
Do. extra long case	,, 55

ELECTRIC CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES—

The Electric Clock is one of the latest as well as the simplest and most useful Inventions of the present day. It requires no Winding, as this is performed by the Clock itself with the aid of a dry battery placed on the top of it. Those who trust their Clocks to servants to be wound would find these Clocks very useful and convenient, as they do away with frequent irregularities and neglect on the part of servants.

ELECTRIC TIMEPIECE, with dry battery complete	Rs. 80
Do. do. do.	,, 110

ARMY CLOCKS—

LIKE THE Carriage Clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at are, still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has strong well finished solid Lever movement, 5-inch enamelled dial with bold figures, and is enclosed in a solid leather or teakwood outer travelling case with lock and key. The case of the Clock itself is a substantial nickelled drum opening at the back and front on a hinge, to admit of winding and setting hands. It is altogether a sound and serviceable article, on which dependence can be placed.

Timepiece, the same as above, with 6-inch dial	Rs. 75
Clock, do. do. do.	,, 95

BRACKET CLOCKS—

American 8-day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained Black Wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

French-made Clocks, black and gold Wooden cases, very handsome, with Brackets to match. Rs. 125 to Rs. 180.

ENGINE-ROOM OR SHIPS' CLOCKS—

In solid nickelled cases, specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room. Very highly recommended for Mills, Factories, or Vessels, 6-inch white enamelled dial, bold figures, stout hands, with seconds hand.

Timepiece	Rs. 55
Ditto. ditto. Clock	,, 75

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RAIN GAUGES.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION PATTERN.—5 inch receiving Surface and Accurately Graduated Measure Glass, with Directions. Rs. 13-8.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO. LD.,

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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

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,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

THE
"APOLLO"
SHIRT
BADHAM,
PILE & CO.,
LD.
MAKERS.
BOMBAY.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY
OF
NEW SHIRTINGS.

CEYLON FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL FLANNELS,
CELLULAR CLOTHS,
FRENCH CAMBRICS,
ZEPHYR SHIRTINGS,
OXFORD CLOTHS,
HOPSACK MATTES,
ETON CLOTHS.

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A Stock of Plain and Fancy Lamps, by the best makers, to be cleared out at greatly reduced Prices, to make room for other stock. Inspection solicited.

PHILLIPS & Co., LD., FORT AND BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS
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THEIR NEGATIVES
(by any Process)
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ARTIST PHOTOGRAPHER,
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He is not a Dealer in Photographic Material, but gives all Work entrusted to him his CAREFUL PERSONAL ATTENTION.

Terms, &c., per Return Post, Free.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HOME, in ENGLAND, OFFERED by a WIDOW LADY, to One or Two Children, between Six to Twelve years of age, at Moderate Terms. She is residing in one of the Healthiest Suburbs of London alone with her Daughter, aged 18, who would undertake Musical Instruction. There are excellent Day Schools for Young Gentlemen and Ladies in the immediate Neighbourhood. Highest References given. For further particulars address "J. K.," care of DAVIES and Co., Advertising Agents, Finch-lane, Cornhill, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NAIRUNG," 2,862 Tons, Captain J. BULLOCK, R.N.R., will SAIL for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS and CALCUTTA, on the 26th June, 1894.

Excellent Accommodation for First Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passages, apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
Agents.
44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

NOTICE
TO MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS.

LIQUIFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS in Cylinders sufficient to make about 120 dozens. FREE from poisonous impurities. Regular fortnightly supplies from Manufactory. Price Rs. 6-8 per Cylinder.

Apply GODOWN-KEEPER.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a COMPETENT OVERSEER, for the Ahmednagar City Municipality, to Inspect and Supervise the Municipal Aqueducts supplying Water to the City. Experience of Water Works, Survey and Levelling will be most needed. Salary Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 75 in three years, on satisfaction, plus horse allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem. Persons with the above qualifications need only apply with testimonials to the Chairman, Managing Committee, before the 15th of July, 1894.

K. K. GHARPURE,
Secretary, Ahmednagar Municipality.
Ahmednagar Municipal Office, 15th June, 1894.

FOR SALE—OWNER LEAVING BOMBAY.

No. 1. BR. WALER GELDING, 5 years, 15-1¼, Good jumper and fast, hunted end of last Season, snaffle mouth, Rs. 750.

No. 2. CH. WALER MARE, Age 4 off, 15-2, up to 14 stone, showy and very good jumper, also hunted end of last Season. This mare carried a lady, and is also broken to harness. Rs. 1,000.

No. 3. BAY ARAB HORSE, 5 years, 15-½, fast with perfect mouth and paces, carries a lady, would make a handsome Charger. Rs. 850.

No. 4. BR. WALER GELDING, 5 years, 15-2, good action and paces, snaffle mouth, broken to harness and carries a lady. Rs. 850. Might make a good pair with No. 1.

To be seen by appointment at STEPHENS & SONS, Girgaum, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P. M., on FRIDAY, 29th instant, for the RIGHT to SELL REFRESHMENTS in the REFRESHMENT ROOM, situated in the Victoria Gardens, Bombay.

2. Forms of Tender and Conditions of Contract can be had on payment of Re. 1 for each Form of Tender at the office of the Municipal Commissioner. Any further information that may be required can be ascertained on application to the Superintendent of Victoria Gardens.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees Fifty to be paid to the Chief Accountant which shall be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. A further deposit of Rupees Fifty will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 16th June, 1894.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Bombay Code of Acts & Regulations, by Hon'bles Justices Birdwood and Parsons, 1867 to 1886	106	0
Shephard and Brown's Commentary on Transfer and Property Act, 1894	12	0
Medical Annual, 1894	5	10
Year-Book of Treatment, 1894	5	10
Yeo's Medical Treatment or Clinical Therapeutics, 2 Vols. 1894	15	12
Caird and Cathcart's Surgical Hand-book, 1893	6	4
Dowse's Message and Electricity	5	10
Duane's Dictionary of Medicine and the Allied Sciences, 1894	16	8
Duckworth on Gout	17	12
Garrod's Treatise on Rheumatism	14	12
Donkin's Diseases of Childhood, 1893	12	0
Saundby's Lectures on Diabetes	5	12
Dalby's Diseases of the Ear, 1894	16	0
Mrs. Miller's Atlas of Anatomy	10	0
Roper's Use and Abuse of Steam Boiler, 1893	10	8
Ditto Hand-book of Land and Marine Engines, 1892	16	0
Ditto Care and Management of the Steam Boiler, 1893	10	8
Marsden's Collisions at Sea	25	0
Goodeve's Law of Real Property	20	0
Wolstenholme's Forms and Precedents in Conveyancing	16	8
Knecht and Rawson on Dying, 3 Vols. 1893	33	12
Soame's Manufacture of Sugar	7	8
Cooley on Perfumery	10	0
Askinson on Perfumes and their Preparation	18	0
Wright's Oils, Fats, Waxes and their Manufactured Products, 1894	21	0
Thurston's Hand-book of Engine and Boiler Trials	14	8
Leggatt's Jute Spinning, 1893	8	8
Maclean's Guide to Bombay, 1894	5	0
Lancaster's Cotton Mill, Modern Spinning and Weaving Machinery	10	8
Spretson on Casting and Founding	13	8
Cameron on Soaps and Candles	15	0
Payne's Lectures on the Science and Art of Education, 2 Vols.	15	0
McCarthy's History of Our Own Times, 2 Vols. 1892	11	4
Arnold's India Revisited, 1891	5	12
Ball's Story of the Heavens, 1893	9	4
Ponchet's Universe	5	12
Sully's Human Mind, 2 Vols., 1892	15	8
McCosh's Laws of Discursive Thought, 1893	4	0

SUNDER PANDURANG,
BOOKSELLER, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL........ £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exceed... £8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to ... £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
" "	1885	"	966,107
" "	1887	"	968,043
" "	1892	"	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	" 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£ 4,842,054
1887	" 5,763,091
1892	" 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jeres.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

TO ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

FIRST CLASS ENGINEERING BUSINESS, for SALE, at Quetta, complete with Workshops fully equiped.

For full particulars apply to the ASSIGNEES, Messrs. RUSSELL and Co., Quetta.

POONA CHASES AND POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

AUGUST 28TH AND 30TH 1894.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY GRAND MILITARY GALLOWAY STEEPLECHASE.—Rs. 2,000. Subscribed by H. M.'s British and Native Army in the Bombay Presidency with a starting Sweepstake of Rs. 20 to the second. For Arab and C. B. Galloways 13-3 and under. Maiden Chasers on 1st May, 1894, and which have not up to time of declaration to start won a race, Hurdle race or Chase of the value of Rs. 400 and which are *bona fide* and unconditionally the property of British Officers in H. M.'s Military Services on full pay and which were the property of a person duly qualified to enter for the Race on the date of closing of the 1st entries. To be ridden by gentlemen riders.

WEIGHTS.—Arabs 13-3 to carry 11st. 8lbs.; C. B.'s 13-3 to carry 10st. 12lbs. W. for Inches.

PENALTIES.—Winners once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. extra.

ALLOWANCES.—Gentlemen riders who have never won a Chase value Rs. 199 allowed 5lbs.

DISTANCE.—2 Miles over the Yerrowda Steeplechase Course.

Entrance for Subscribers :—	
2nd July	Rs. 15
1st August	" 30
20th August when the race will close	" 50
For Non-Subscribers :—	
2nd July	Rs. 30
1st August	" 60
20th August when the race will close	" 100

THE GRAND MILITARY POINT TO POINT CUP.—Rs. 1,000. Subscribed by H. M.'s British and Native Army in the Bombay Presidency, with a starting Sweepstake of Rs. 20 to the second. For all Horses that have never won a race, steeplechase or hurdle race with Rs. 600 added money and which are *bona fide* and unconditionally the property of British Officers in Her Majesty's Army in India on full pay, to be ridden by such and which were the property of a person duly qualified to enter for the race on the date of closing of the 1st Entries.

WEIGHT.—English and Colonials 13st., C. Bs. 11st. 7lbs., Arabs 10st. 7lbs.

ALLOWANCES.—Galloways allowed 7 lbs.

DISTANCE.—About 4 Miles.

Entrance for Subscribers :—	
2nd July	Rs. 15
1st August	" 30
20th August	" 50
For Non-Subscribers :—	
2nd July	Rs. 30
1st August	" 60
20th August	" 100

For full Prospectus and particulars
Apply to
DR. G. H. BULL, Hon. Sec.,
Stavely Road, Poona.

"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other Species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying Fleas in the Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the Genuine Powder bear the Autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the Only certain Remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly Safe and Mild Preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 422, Hig Holborn, LONDON.

WEYMOUTH COLLEGE.

HEAD MASTER : REVD. JOHN MILLER, B.D.

THIS well-known Public SCHOOL receives Boys from India, and takes Entire Charge of them, if necessary.

Among the many Successes gained by this School during he Past Year are, at

Oxford : First Craven Scholarship.

Cambridge : Chancellor's Medal for English Verse.

Woolwich Entrance : 10th place, direct from the School.

Second place in the Public Schools' Competition for the Spencer Cup at Bisley.

There is a Special Class for Sandhurst and Woolwich under A. G. PICKFORD, Esq., M.A., 10th Wrangler.

A small Class (Limited to 6) of Boys preparing for Naval Cadetships, is under the charge of the Revd. A. A. CARRE M.A.

Owing to the Increase in the number of Boys, a large new Boarding House has just been built by the Revd. H. P. PRICE, M.A., Second Master.

Full particulars may be obtained at the Office of this Paper.

Numerous references to Parents and former Pupils in India and England.

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COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES :—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 18.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES :

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
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The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

If fixed for	Six Months	4 per cent. p. a.
Do.	Twelve Months	4½ per cent. "
Do.	Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India	Commission ⅛th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	" ⅛th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	" ⅛th "

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
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ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Bombay Office : Esplanade Road.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 120,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
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DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

Trade WW Mark.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,162½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,183
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	155 to 160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Chartered Bank	40,800	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G.I.P.R Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B.B.&C. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly Divd.	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45)
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,060
Bellary	167	1,800	1,000	11	210xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	135
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld	500	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	800	200	all	14	207½ 185
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,170
English Press and Manfg	400	250	—	Nil	105
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,150
French	300	500	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	4	105
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	420
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	392½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	220
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	525
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	118½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	450
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	590
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	90	188	1,800
Sind	400	3,000	750	35	570
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	16	200 21
Volkart		1,000	1000	Rs. 0	1,055

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	485
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	12
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	3 0
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.'0	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	335
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.35	1,190
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	780
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Nil	615
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	Rs. 10	540
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	405
Coral Mills Co., Ld	5,898	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	340
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Hindustan	875	1,800	1,800	Nil	710
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	800	40 2)	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Nil	520
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,115
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	270
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,150
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	520
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		117½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	840
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	505
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	575
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Mackunjee	1,900	1,030	1,000	Nil	580
Leopold	3,500	100	103	Nil	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.15	710
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	825
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,650
Mahaluxmee	695	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	1,570
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	Nil	123½
Morarji Gokuldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,905
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	108	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa-
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	340
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,240
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	485
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,335
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	535
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	332½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,380	250	250	12½	170
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	470
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld	980	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	695
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	320 235
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	103
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	3,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,100
Do. New Issue.	500	375	825	Rs. 75	1,275
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 5	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	8 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,310
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	270
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs.23-12	310
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	91xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	175
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	91
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000		19	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	280	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,300
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	910x
Thacker & Co.	1,800	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	9,300	25	all	5	12xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

	Rs.	
English Bar Gold	29-6	
China Leaf	29-4	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	29-0	
Do. do. new	28-12	"
Australia do.	29-3	
Bombay do.	29-0	
English Sovereigns	18-4	
Do. Dracons	18-4	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	96	
Do. 17½ do.	96	
Carolus Dollars	205	Nominal.
Mexican do.	185	
Franc pieces	310	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee Memorial Fund Meeting, Bengalee Girls' School, 5 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Karagola (s), from Amsterdam; and Kt. Companion (s), Bary.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Ormidale, Clan Gordon, and Bahaduri entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Satrunjee left on Saturday, and the steamers Nerbudda and Avoca left on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Assam entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Vindobona left it yesterday.

POLO.—If the ground permits there will be a game, to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

A PICK POCKET AT THE ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS.—Nicholas Kulloo, a butler, in the employ of a gentleman, at Colaba, has reported to the police that his pocket was picked of a purse, containing Rs. 54, in the Arthur Crawford Markets, yesterday morning.

A RUNAWAY PATIENT.—Bezonji Framji, a Parsee, aged thirty years, who had been for some time past, a patient in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from fever, ran away from that institution, on Sunday night, taking with him the hospital clothes, and has not since been heard of.

A PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—Rubbia, a woman, aged thirty-five years, residing on the third floor of a house, at Doongree Street, was, on Sunday evening, leaning over the wooden bars of a window in her room, and looking into the street, when one of the bars suddenly gave way, and she was thrown down into a sweeper's gully, a distance of about twenty-eight feet. Rubbia was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she declined to remain as she had only sustained slight injuries.

ABKARI PROSECUTION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. N. M. Rage, Abkari Inspector, charged Vala Lalla, a bhandari, residing at Forjett Street, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with selling two bottles of toddy without a license from the Collector of Abkari. On Sunday evening, accused was arrested while selling toddy to the men, sent to him by the inspector with marked coins. Accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15, or in default to suffer one week's rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major Smith and the Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme, at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock, (weather permitting):—

March	Athalie	Mendelssohn
Overture	Mirella	Gounod.
Polka Mazurka	Am Neckarstande	Schlay.
Selection	Olivette	Audran.
Valse	Amoretten Tauze	Gung'l.
Galop	Rotten Row	Keler Bela.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

OUTRAGE AT SHOLAPUR.—We hear that Sergeant Akers, drill instructor, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, at Sholapur, when driving out in a hired tonga, the other night, in company with Guards Arnold and Barclay, was mobbed by a gang of Madrasis and severely beaten, as were also the two young guards. The tonga was also considerably damaged. The motive has not yet transpired, but it is thought that Akers was mistaken for some one else. The police are searching for the men. The sergeant was severely beaten and much hurt. Apothecary Soroggie was promptly sent for, and the sergeant's hands set in splints. The wounds are not so serious as was at first thought.

EMBEZZLING A LARGE SUM OF MONEY.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Merchant charged Amritlal Chagan with criminal breach of trust as a servant, in respect of Rs. 1,200. Mr. Shamrao M. Rele appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Dalal, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared that, on the 10th instant, accused was given Rs. 1,200 by complainant to pay to Amritlal Javerchand. Accused returned in a short time with a story that he lost the money on the way. Accused being handed over to the police, altered his first statement, and said he had paid the amount to Ambalal, a native merchant. Evidence having been recorded his Worship sentenced accused to six months' hard labour.

A CASE OF STABBING.—Nana, *alias* Balloo Chiranjee, a Municipal sweeper, residing at Bapty Road, Cammatipura, was, on Sunday evening, found by a policeman seated on the read, in front of his house, under the influence of liquor and bleeding from two wounds, one on the left nipple, and the other on the pit of the stomach, apparently caused by his having been stabbed with a knife. The man was immediately conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where, on examination, the wounds were found to be superficial. On being questioned by the police, the man stated that he had been stabbed with a pen-knife by his brother-in-law, Dhunsee Sooner, but on an inquiry being made it was found that the story told by complainant was quite false. Complainant appeared to have been actuated to bring a false charge against his brother-in-law, who had quarrelled with him for having struck his wife. Complainant is also said to be a man of bad habits, and given to drink. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Good charged Dhunsee Soonder before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Nana. The case was remanded pending the convalescence of complainant.

A NEW CURE FOR LEPROSY.—Mr. Bulwant Narayen Joshi, head clerk to the Assistant Locomotive Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway, at Igatpuri, claims to have discovered a new cure for leprosy. The cure has had a marked effect upon two beggars certified to be afflicted with a severe type of the disease, at least so says a correspondent, who writes :—"It is now six weeks since Mr. Joshi has been treating these men, and, it must be admitted, with wonderful success—in fact, all are agreed that the progress and improvement already effected cannot but lead one to anticipate a thorough and permanent cure, and this Mr. Joshi emphatically promises in the course of three or four weeks more. As an eye-witness I cannot but express my individual satisfaction of what I have seen and pronounce Mr. Joshi's treatment a decidedly wonderful success, and, therefore, give it the widest possible publicity. I would draw the attention of the Government and the gentlemen in charge of the several leper asylums to this correspondence, and urge them to avail themselves of the opportunity offered in the course of treatment followed by Mr. Joshi to relieve the poor unfortunate sufferers that are committed to their care. They will not regret doing so, as the result must show that Mr. Joshi has persevered in the right direction."

A SON ROBBING HIS FATHER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Ellis charged Shaik Dawood Shaik Adum, a reputed thief, aged twenty-four years, with having committed theft of three gold finger rings, a silk handkerchief, and Rs. 7 in cash, in all property, valued at Rs. 48-8, belonging to his father, Shaik Adum Shaik Hoosein, residing at Cassum Gully, Mazagon. Complainant and accused had been residing together until about two months ago, when the latter was dismissed from the house on account of his bad habits. On the day of the Bakri-i-Eed festival during the absence of complainant, his son went into the house, and having abstracted the property from a cupboard, made off with it. On his return home complainant was informed that his son had visited the place. The father became suspicious, and on examining his cupboard missed the property. He searched for the accused and arrested him at Duncan Road on the following day, with a silk handkerchief in his possession. Accused, in admitting the offence stated that the money had been spent by him in liquor, and the rings had been stolen from him, when under the influence of drink. The accused, against whom two previous convictions are registered, was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

HOCKEY.

THE game to-day will start at 5-30 p.m., sharp, and players are requested to be punctual. The sides are as follows :—

WHITE.	COLOURS.
H. M. Steuart (capt.)	D. F. Tulloch (capt.)
B. J. M. Locke.	E. H. Hickman.
W. H. Cole.	L. S. Hudson.
T. L. Roberts.	H. O. Coates.
H. C. S. Clarke.	T. O. S. Seagram.
T. H. Thorburn.	G. G. Thatcher.
Lieut. Hancock.	Lieut. Bingham.
A. R. Willock.	and six others.
and 4 others.	

C. F. Levick.—Referee.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

DISPUTE REGARDING THE GOWALIA TANK HOUSE.

AIMAI AND ANOTHER VS. BAPUJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BANAJEE AND OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this case. The plaintiffs, who sued in forma pauperis, prayed that their share in the one-third portion of a house situated opposite the Gowalia Tank might be ascertained and possession thereof given to them, that the defendants or either of them might be ordered to pay the costs of the suit, &c. Mr. Melsheimer and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Guzdar and Mr. J. Cama, instructed by Messrs. Janardhun and Ardasir, appeared for the first three defendants, the other defendants being unrepresented.

The plaintiffs stated that their relative, Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff, previous to his death, settled by a writing, dated 11th September, 1862, the property known as Sonabai's house in trust for the benefit of Kaikhosroo Nusserwanjee Banajee and others, their heirs, administrators, and assigns. It was, inter alia, provided in the deed of trust that each of the beneficiaries should reside free of rent in the premises, which should be divided into three parts. The premises were accordingly partitioned into three parts, each part being occupied by one of the beneficiaries. The first plaintiff's late husband, Nussurwanjee Dhunjeebhoy Banajee, was, up to the time of his death, in 1861, in sole occupation of one room in the premises, as one of the beneficiaries; and, subsequently to his death, the plaintiffs were in occupation up to August, 1891, ever since which time it had been unlawfully taken possession of by the defendants. Plaintiffs on several occasions demanded possession, but the defendants had put them off from time to time on various excuses. The defendants denied the material allegations of the plaints, and submitted that the plaintiffs had lost their right by lapse of time over the benefits, enjoyment, and advantages enjoyed by the heirs occupying the house, which was not yet divided. Besides, as long as the plaintiffs had not obtained probate or letters of administration to the estate of Nussurwanjee, it was submitted they could not maintain this suit. It was denied that plaintiffs were ever in possession or occupation of any portion of the premises, and the defendants prayed that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said that before 1856, three branches occupied the house, which was conveyed by the formal deed of 1862 to three persons in trust to be occupied by the three families. The defendants alleged that the plaintiffs had no rights whatever; and the issue was whether the plaintiffs had an interest. The decision would depend on whether family meant children only. In England, Pigg vs. Clarke shewed primary meaning to be children only, and the parties here being Parsees, were bound by English law. Referring to Stroud's dictionary, his Lordship said family was not a word of art, and the context must be referred to to interpret it. In India, it had practically the same meaning as familia, including daughters-in-law, &c. Among the Parsees, it was not uncommon for a man to live in the same house, with his sons and their wives as one family; and hence, the word was not to be limited to children. The dispute here seemed to be not as to the plaintiffs' rights, but as to which defendant should yield. His Lordship gave no opinion as the whether children born after the deed of 1862 had an interest under the deed. His Lordship held family included all as joint tenants. Therefore, on the first issue, his Lordship found that the plaintiffs were under the deed of 1862 entitled to hold, use, occupy, and enjoy the one-third portion allotted to Bhi Kaeejee and Dhunjeebhai as joint tenants with defendants. His Lordship further found that the claim was not barred. As to administration, his Lordship held plaintiffs were joint tenants with defendants, and that, therefore, no administration was necessary. The matter was adjourned for a month, as the parties hoped to arrange as to the rooms, &c. Costs reserved.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

DACOITY IN BIJAPUR.

IMPERATRIX VS. SOMYA BIN YELLAPA.

THIS was an appeal by the accused from a decision of Mr. Venkatrao R. Inamdar, Joint Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who, in December last, convicted the accused of dacoity and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Shamrao Vithal appeared for the accused; and the Government pleader for the Crown.

The accused and four others were charged with having committed dacoity of an aggravated type at the house of one Lingo Vinkajee at Aliabad, a village in the Bijapur taluka. The complainant and his son did not recognise any of the dacoits, and there was no other direct evidence to prove the identity of the latter. The first three accused made statements, in which they implicated themselves and others. The first two accused admitted in their confessions that they accompanied a band of dacoits to the place of offence, all armed with sticks, with a view to act in concert with them, and that while some of them entered the complainant's house for commission of dacoity, they remained outside it with others to watch the village people and to keep off assistance. The complainant stated that the property lost included two ornaments. The Sessions Judge considered that the confessions made by the first three accused were trustworthy and proved their guilt, and the first two were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years each, and the third for one year. The sentence passed upon the first accused was to take effect after the expiration of the sentences passed upon him in a similar case.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal of the accused.

EXTORTION BY POLICEMEN.

IMPERATRIX VS. YALLAPA BIN MALLUPA AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. L. Johnston, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, in the month of March last, convicted the accused of putting Irappa Basuppa and Mallapa Mingapa in fear of injury, thereby inducing them to pay them six annas; and sentenced each to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. N. G. Chandawarker appeared for the accused; and the Government pleader for the Crown.

The accused, who are policemen, admitted before the Magistrate that they suspected and questioned the complainants and took them to the chowki. On the confession it was clear that they did receive the money, and that they did not report the matter or give up the money to the Fouzdar. This lent probability to the story of the complainants that they were intimidated and forced to pay the money. The confessions left no doubt in the Sessions Judge's mind in regard to the truth of the complainant's story; and the accused were convicted. They were young men, and their offence did not require vindictive punishment. They would lose their places in the police and would never be re-employed in Government service. They were sentenced each to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

Their Lordships saw no reason to interfere with the Sessions Judge's decision, and dismissed the appeal.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Directors' report of the above Company for the year ending 31st March 1894, to be presented at a general meeting of the shareholders on Thursday, the 28th June, at 4-30 p.m., is as follows :—

In submitting herewith the eleventh annual report, together with the balance sheet and profit and loss account made up to 31st March 1894, your directors are glad to say that the transactions of the Company for the period under review have been satisfactory. The business continues to develope and to extend its operations, the turn-over being well in advance of the previous year. The gross profit is Rs. 2,80,395-9-4, and after deducting working expenses and writing off Rs. 8,743-12-0 as bad and doubtful debts, there remains Rs. 82,366-15-6, which together with the balance brought forward from last year and a small amount for transfer fees and bad debts recovered, makes an available balance of Rs. 85,086-10-1, which your directors recommend shall be apportioned as follows :—To dividend at Rs. 10 per share on 5,000, shares, Rs. 50,000; to depreciation, Secunderabad premises, Rs. 10,000; to depreciation, furniture and fixtures, Rs. 2,500; to reserve fund, Rs. 20,024-15-8; to balance to be carried forward to next year, Rs. 2,561-10-5, total Rs. 85,086-10-1. By the proposed above addition to the reserve fund the amount will be brought up to Rs. 2,04,000. The stock has been carefully taken under the immediate supervision of the manager, unsaleable and soiled goods being rejected or written down in value. The amount of debts written off as bad and doubtful includes all accounts considered by the mangement as coming under that category, and it is believed that the total amount of outstandings will be considerably reduced during the current financial year. The dividend will be paid on and after Monday, the 9th July 1894. Under section 80 of the articles of association, Mr. Alex. McKenzie retires from the board of directors, but is eligible for re-election. Mr. Alex. F. Ferguson, the auditor, retires from office, but is eligible for re-election.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'de. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	21 80	15 51	15 60	14 38
Monday, June 18th	0 56	1 41	1 53	2 2
Total	22 36	16 95	17 13	16 40
Total fall to June 18th, 1893	13 83	13 14	10 77	14 79
Total fall to June 18th, 1892	7 40	6 57	6 77	7 49

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on the 16th June :—

	Ghadechi. In. ct.	Dhola. In. ct.	Jetalsar. In. ct.
Previously registered	4 29	3 70	12 3
Friday, June 15th	1 69	3 87	4 18
Total	5 98	7 57	16 21

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 18TH OF JUNE.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·447	E	4	92·0	81·0	77	0·12	3·17	+2·59
Agra	29·461	S E	10	92·0	79·2	81	0·51	1·79*	+1·02
Cawnpore	29·550	E S E	7	97·4	83·0	69	...	0·62	...
Allahabad	29·532	E N E	6	97·1	80·3	83	0·18	0·88	—0·96
Jhansi	29·504	S S W	6	94·1	77·7	73	0·74	1·82	+0·17
Jacobabad	29·411	Calm	7	106·4	88·5	52	...	..	...
Karachi	29·438	W S W	9	96·0	85·7	81	...	..	...
Jeypore	29·423	E S E	7	86·1	76·9	87	0·30	5·53	+4·64
Ajmere	29·385	S	9	81·9	73·6	98	1·75	6·40	+5·83
Deesa	29·499	S S W	9	86·2	73·0	86	1·05	3·99	+3·61
Ahmedabad	29·524	S W	4	84·2	73·1	91	2·75	5·73	
Bhuj	29·487	S W	17	100·5	80·9	72	...	1·21	+0·55
Rajkot	29·542	W S W	13	86·4	74·7	77	0·24	13·19	+11·81
Veraval	29·577	W S W	10	82·0	76·3	96	0·34	10·25	
Neemuch	29·473	W S W	14	78·8	72·7	97	0·06	5·24	+4·06
Indore	29·548	S W	7	86·5	72·1	85	0·07	3·22	—0·35
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	29·562	S	6	90·0	78·6	73	...	4·17	+0·48
Hoshangabad	29·555	S W	3	89·3	77·7	87	0·41	5·62	+1·97
Khandwa	29·580	W	7	92·2	78·3	84	0·56	6·93	+4·00
Raipur	29·598	S S W	10	92·4	76·6	76	...	3·31	—0·22
Nagpur	29·592	S W	13	95·8	77·1	72	...	2·79	—0·76
Amraoti	29·603	S W	11	95·6	76·3	82	0·03	3·86	+0·45
Akola	29·577	W	10	97·4	76·8	73	0·01	3·05	+0·38
Surat	29·585	S	F	86·5	76·5	98	0·23	6·89	+3·80
Malegaon	29·606	W S W	12	91·4	72·6	79	0·14	2·45	—0·52
Bombay	29·642	S	11	82·1	75·4	94	1·45	16·17	+7·33
Poona	29·658	W S W	13	80·1	71·1	84	0·22	1·41	—1·37
Aurangabad	29·618	W N W	16	92·9	73·7	70	..	1·13	
Sholapur	29·654	W S W	20	93·2	74·0	68	...	0·77	—2·80
Ratnagiri	29·697	S E	10	85·4	72·4	95	0·58	32·77	+13·69
Belgaum	29·715	W S W	?	74·3	67·8	72	0·83	9·81	+5·41
Goa	29·713	N W	12	88·1	80·4	87	0·07	19·12	
Karwar	29·741	S S W	7	83·2	79·6	80	0·58	17·60	—6·28
Mangalore	29·777	W S W	2	87·3	75·4	87	0·95	21·28	—3·20
Calicut	29·811	W S W	10	85·3	77·6	86	0·16	26·52	+4·20
Cochin	29·832	W	F	88·3	77·6	83	0·71	15·83	—1·76
Bangalore	29·797	W S W	9	83·3	67·9	81	...	3·27	+0·63
Secunderabad	29·683	S	13	93·2	73·8	68	...	1·05	—1·88
Masuliptm.	29·676	N W	7	95·7	80·1	76	...	1·76	—1·15
Bellary	29·713	S W	13	92·4	76·9	58	...	0·81	—0·30
Cuddapah	29·714	W S W	...	101·8	82·4	53	...	0·77	—1·45
Madras	29·736	W S W	11	100·5	80·5	53	0·06	1·46	+0·16
Coimbatore	29·796	S W	7	92·4	74·3	74	...	0·50	—0·50
Trichinopoly	29·772	S W	7	103·1	76·8	57	...	3·11	+2·33
Negapatam	29·767	S W	13	97·6	81·8	69	...	0·17	—0·83
Colombo	29·905	S S W	11	82·5	74·5	89	1·03	10·84	+5·23
Aden	29·774	S S E	10	93·8	82·8	53	...	...	...

Bombay local rainfall : J. J. H.=2·18 (22·24); G. T. H.=1·44 (16·95); St. G. H.=1·53 (17·13); C. P. = 1·45 (16·17).

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

* Exclusive of the rainfall on the 15th instant.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes are irregular. There has been a rapid fall at Ajamere, Jeypore and Neemuch, a brisk to rapid rise at Surat, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Malegaon and Khandwa, and a moderate to slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep. Winds are cyclonic to the north of latitude 21°, southerly or south-easterly at Bombay and Ratnagiri, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been moderate to strong at Bhuj, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Bellary and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Neemuch, 22 at Bhuj, 18 at Nagpur, 16 at Bombay, Indore and Rajkot, 14 at Akola, Sholapur, Calicut and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is from 9° to 20° below the mean of the season at Neemuch, Rajkot, Deesa, Jeypore, Jhansi, and Agra, and 4° to 8° above at Cochin, Cuddpah and Taichinopoly. The minimum temperature is 3° to 4° in excess of the mean at Negapatam, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Cochin Calicut and Karwar and 6° in defect at Agra and Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° at Bangalore and Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Ahmedabad (2.75"), between one and two inches at Ajmere, Colombo, Bomay and Deesa, and light to moderate showers at Agra, Allahabad, Jahnsi, Jeypore, Surat, Rajkot, Veraval, Neemuch, Indore, Khandwa, Amraots, Akola, Malegaon, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin and Madras. The depression which was over Surat yesterday has moved in a north-north-easterly direction and its centre is now somewhere very near Ajmere where the abnormal deficiency amount to a little more than two-tenths. This disturbance will give moderately heavy rain in Rajputana and at Deesa and Mount Abu. The monsoon gradient is fairly normal on the West Cost between Cochin and Bombay, and conditions are favourable for moderate showers. The pressure difference between Bombay and Deesa shows that moderate heavy rain is probable in Gujarat. The isobars in the extreme south indicate that the weather is disturbed in Ceylon and the adjoining seas.

June 17.

The pressure changes are very irregular. There has been a brisk to rapid fall at Karachi, Jeypore and Indore, a rapid rise at Raipur, Jubulpore and Allahabad and a moderate to slight rise or fall in other places. Readings are lowest over Sind and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are steep. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Jacobabad, Jeypore, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Khandwa and Aden, southerly at Saugor, Jabalpore and Colombo and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Bellary, Secunderabad, Calicut, Sholapur, Bombay, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Agra. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Aurangabad, 24 at Bombay and Sholapur and 16 at Akola and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° in excess of the normal at Trichinopoly, Madras, Coimbatore, Cuddaph, Cochin, Calicut, Karachi and Jacobabad, and the minimum 5° to 7° in defect at Agra, Jhansi and Deesa. The highest temperature in the shade was 118° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased in several places and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Ratnagiri (6·52"), Neemuch (2·56") and Belgaum (2·13"), between one and two inches at Jeypur, Deesa, Jubulpore and Bombay, about an inch at Ahmedabad and Karwar and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Ajmere, Rajkot, Indore, Saugor, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Poona, Goa, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah and Colombo. The abnormal chart shows a depression over Surat, and the weather in Gujarat and on and off the North Konkan, Cutch and Kathiawar Coasts is very unsettled, and strong squally winds with heavy rain are probable there. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay is one and half times steeper than usual, and conditions are very favourable for rain. In all other districts except Sind rain is to be expected. Winds around the depressions have a tendency to cyclonic circulation, and the weather is very unsettled at Surat and its neighbourhood. The mail steamer "Assam" left Aden at about 11 A. M. on the 11th, and reports having experienced up to latitude 14° 23' N., longitude 53° 17' E., at midnight on the 12th, moderate to strong south-easterly and light variable winds, and southerly swell; to latitude 17° 10' N., longitude 66° 30' E., at noon on the 15th, strong monsoon blowing sometimes with a moderate gale, high following sea and cloudy sky; to latitude 18° 25' N., longitude 71° 47' E., at noon on the 16th, fresh to gentle monsoon, overcast sky, passing rain squalls and decreasing sea; to arrival at about 6 P. M. on the 16th moderate north-westerly wind, an overcast sky and squally weather.

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

Sunday's observations show that pressure had increased during the pevious twenty-four hours in north-east and upper India, and had fallen briskly in the western stations of Central India, to which depression had advanced. The centre of the depression, at 8 a.m. was near and to the north of Neemuch, where the pressure is one-sixth inch below the normal. Pressure was unusually low in Gujarat and in the north of Bombay. Moderately heavy rain has fallen in the Central Provinces and Central India, and the west coast districts, and there have been showers in Rajputana. Pressure is now considerably in excess in north-east India, and the rainfall is light and partial. Light local showers have fallen in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab. Monsoon conditions, humidity, and temperature prevail over nearly the whole of India. The depression will continue to pass westwards, but will probably fill up during the next twenty-four hours. Winds are normal along the Bengal coast, and slightly stronger than usual along the Bombay coast.

LATER.

Monday's observations show that pressure changes are again large and somewhat irregular in Northern India. Pressure has given way briskly in Bengal and Burma, and the weather is slightly suspicious in the north-east of the Bay. Pressure has increased briskly in Gujarat, and slightly in Central India. The depression yesterday in Central India has hence apparently filled up. Pressure has fallen rapidly in the Punjab and in the north of Rajputana and a shallow depression covers Rajputana. Winds have been much greater in Bombay, and have shifted considerably from their normal directions. The mail steamer experienced very strong monsoon high sea, but there has been no rain between Socatia and Bombay. Rain fell generally in the West Coast, West Deccan, Central India, East Rajputana, and South-East Punjab, and there have been showers in Burma, Bengal, and the Gangetic Plain. Fourteen stations report rainfall, exceeding one inch. The rainfall at present is light, although fairly general.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 17th June,
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·536
Temperature of the Air	78·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·918
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·6
General Directions of wind*	WSW, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	296
Fall of Rain	2·02
Total fall during month	16·11
" " year	16·40
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 18th	0·19

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JUNE 14.

Polin, 2nd Lt, Bo, 22nd Inft, off leave, from Deesa.

JUNE 15.

Peyton, Captain, Bo, 7th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Halliday, Lt, Bo, R E, on leave, from Simla.
Carter, Captain, Bo, R Lane Regt, from leave, from England.

JUNE 16.

Thornhill, Lt, Bengal, I S C, off leave, from England.
Newell, Lt, Ms, 28th Regt, on leave, from Quilon.
Vizard, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Man Regt, on leave, from England.

JUNE 17.

Fitzgerald, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 5th Lancers, on leave, from Muttra.
Bell, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 5th Lancers, on leave, from Muttra.
Awdry, Capt, Ms, 1st Dorset Regt, to join Regt Depot, from Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th June, 1894.

1 Copies of the last Annual Report of the Corps can be obtained by members on application to Head-Quarters.

By Order,
(Sd.) C. MOSS, Captain,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th June, 1894.

1 Major G W Roughton, having returned from leave resumed command of the Corps from the 18th instant.

2 The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 18th instant, and posted to No. 3, sub-division, No. 1 Company :—No. 411, Gunner William Hayes.

3 Leave of absence is granted as follows :—Gunner C B Wise, six months from the 15th instant; and Gunner F A Curtis, three months from the 16th instant.

By Order.
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

The Hon'ble T T Allen, Supdt and Rembr of Legal Affairs, is allowed leave for three months.

The Hon'ble C A Wilkins, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act as Supdt and Rembr of Legal Affairs, vice the Hon'ble T T Allen, on leave.

Mr D Cameron, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Dinajpur, on leave, is appointed to act as Dist and Sess Judge of the 24-Parganas, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr T D Beighton.

Mr L P Shirres, Offg Magte and Collr, Bhagalpur, is allowed special leave for six months.

Mr R H S Hutchinson, Asst Supdt of Police, South Lushai Hills, is appointed to act as Asst Commr, Chittagong Hill Tracts, during the absence, on leave, of Mr C S Murray, CIE, or untill further orders.

Mr E M Lewis, Supdt of Govt Printing, Bengal, is allowed leave for two months and thirty days.

Mr J Petty, Depy Supdt, Presdy Jail Press, is appointed to act as Supdt of Govt Printing, Bengal, during the absence on leave, of Mr E M Lewis, or until further orders.

Mr W Johnstone, Depy Supdt, Bengal Sectt Press, is appointed to act as Depy Supdt, Presidency Jail Press, during the absence on deputation of Mr J Petty, or until further orders.

Mr E St George Kaye, Dist Supdt of Police, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of three months extraordinary leave on medical certificate without pay.

Mr H C Gordon, Proby Asst Supdt of Police, Nadia, is transferred to South Lushai Hills.

Mr J Christian, Sub Depy Opium Agent, Shahabad, is allowed leave for three months, under Art 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr G Nicholson, Asst Sub Depy Opium Agent, is appointed to act as Sub Depy Opium Agent, Shahabad, during the absence, on leave, of Mr J Christian, or until further orders.

(*Assam Gazette.*)

Privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-seven days, is granted to Mr J C Arbuthnott, ICS, Depy Commr, Darrang.

Mr B V Nicholl, ICS, Asst Commr, Dibrugarh, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Depy Commr, Darrang, from the date on which he receives charge from Mr J C Arbuthnott, ICS.

Privilege leave of absence for three months, is granted to Capt A E Woods, ISC, Depy Commr, Naga Hills, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieut A A Howell, I S C, Asst Commr, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr, Naga Hills, during the absence on privilege leave of Capt A Woods, ISC, or until further orders.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

Mr H L Webster, Dist Supdt of Police Morabad, privilege leave for three months.

Babu Jwala Prasad, Depy Collr, Azamgarh, privilege leave for three months.

The Hon Mr W Tyrrell, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, N-W-P, privilege leave for one month.

Mr L A S Porter, Magte and Collr, Bulandshahr, privilege leave for two months and nine days.

Mr H E L P Dupernex, Offg Jt Magte, Bulandshahr, to officiate as Magte and Collr, Bulandshahr, during the absence on leave of Mr L A S Porter, or until further orders.

Mr E L Haslett, Extra Asst Consvr of Forests, from the Direction to the Naini Tal Division of the Central Circle.

Mr H W Lyle, Offg Magte and Collr, from Benares to Mirzapur, on being relieved by Mr Brereton.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Lieut G O Roos Keppel, Adjt of the Kurram Militia, is appointed to officiate as Comdt of the Kurram Militia.

Lieut W Hayes Sadler, R S Fusiliers, is appointed to act as Adjt of the Kurram Militia.

Mr L W King, Depy Commr, Dera Ismail Khan, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr H W Gee, Offg Dist Judge, Dera Ismail Khan, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Dera Ismail Khan.

Mr W S Hamilton, Asst Commr, is transferred from the Ferozepore to the Umballa Dist.

Mr H A Rose, Asst Commr, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 20 days.

B J Bentinck, Deppy Commr, Gujrat, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 2 months and 8 days.

Lieut C P Thompson, Asst Commr, is posted to Rohtak.

Mr G E Wakefield, Temporary Engr, Hissar Divn, Western Jumna Canal, is invested with the powers of a Magte of the 2nd class, to be exercised, within the limits of the Canal Divn to which he is at present attached.

Surgn Capt J Murray, Professor, Lahore Medical College, has been granted a further extension of three months' furlough on medical certificate by the Secy of State for India.

Surgn Capt H R C Barber, Offg Civil Surgn, is transferred from Gujarat to Sialkot.

THE weather during the latter part of May in England has been very inclement, and much damage was done to fruit, green and cereal crops throughout the country by severe night frosts. The temperature was much higher in March and part of April than it was at any time during the last fortnight in May.

DR. VAUGHAN having signified his intention of resigning the Mastership of the "Temple," on July 1, after holding the position for twenty-five years, much interest is shown by the Benchers as to his successor. The favourites in the running for this much-coveted post are Canon Ainger and Dr. Spence, the Dean of Cloucester. The appointment, which carries but a nominal income, is in the gift of the Crown, and though the holder bears the title of "Master," he can claim no authority except in the Church, and the mastership not being in the Bishop's jurisdiction, the appointment by the Crown is admitted without induction simply on presentation of Royal Letters Patent. The first "Master of the Temple" was Canon Emsted in 1540; the "Judicious Hooker" held the post in 1585.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Pondo, 1,764 tons, Captain W. Tongye, cleared yesterday for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Kt Companion, 2,221 tons, Captain T Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry (23rd May), with a cargo of coals. The vessels is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J. W. Livingstone, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Karachee, (15th June), with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for the same port, with a general cargo, and 65 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Ormidale	2201	Butler	Not fixed		T M & Co
B	Clan Gordon	1343	Ridgway	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
C	Baroda	2907	Doherr	Not fixed		J M & Co
F	Bancoora	2170	Thurston	Not fixed		B I S N Co
G	Taif	878	Hannah	Mauritious		Hajee Cassum
K	Mahanadi	547		Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
K	Brahmani	523		do		do
M	Bahaduri	828	Keyzar	Karachi	19-6	do
N	Ikbal	3302	Delargy	Antwerp	21-6	E Bates & Co
P	Saint Marnock	1951	Shrine	Dunkirk	23-6	K Nixon & Co
Q	Elwick	1577	Steel	Not fixed		Captain

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Alberta	3216	Davis	Hamburg		T Morrison & Co
3	Manilla	2582	Parode	Genoa	25-6	C Borboro
4	City of Dublin	2150	Snow	Not fixed		Sir C Forbes & Co
6	Rosetta	2039	Browne	Not fixed		P & O Co
8	M Bacquehem	2740	Walluschíng	China	21-6	A L S N Co
10	Lalpoora	2140	Stone	Calcutta		M Mackenzie & Co
12	Abana	2714	Newell	Marseilles	23-6	W & A G & Co
13	W Hall	2620	McQuirries	Liverpool		E Bates & Co
16	Pondo	1764	Tougye	Amsterdam	14-6	Graham & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Agent.
Lindisfarne	3030	Andrew	Not fixed	Tata and Sons

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Karagola (s)	Tongye	Amsterdam.
	Kt. Companion (s)	Williams	Barry, May 23.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Karagola, Livingstone, for Karachi.
" Pondo, Tongye, for Amsterdam.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Assam, for Aden.
" Karagola, for Karachi.
" Clan Gordon, for Havre.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.		From
12	Kohinur s		Calcutta
	Rajpootana s		Calcutta
13	Scindia s		Rangoon
	Goalpara s		Negapatam
	Secundra s		Singapore
15	Pongola s		Natal
16	Shahjehan s		Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.		To
12	Chindwara s		Calcutta
	Kohinur s		Bombay
	Rajpootana s		Bombay
13	Huzara s		Calcutta
	Palitana s		Negapatam
	Goalpara s		Rangoon
14	Scindia s		Rangoon
	Secundra s		Singapore
15	Pongola s		Calcutta
	Clan Macleod s		London

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
April 15	Mandarin	Raison	Jeddah	5	Penang
May 17	Marathon H M's	Maconochie	Somali coast.	9	Colombo
28	Albion	Race	Barry	5	Kurrachee
29	Dalhousie R I M	Barwick	Somali coast.		
30	Redbreast H M's	Stewart	Somali coast.	8	Colombo
31	Assam	Leigh	Bombay	11	Bombay
June 1	Afghan	Barton	Jeddah		
4	Manilla	Parodi	Genoa	4	Bombay
	Clyde	Preston	London		Bombay
5	Yarra	Manbeauge	China	5	Marseilles
	Bengal	Barrett	London		Calcutta
	Golconda	Burkitt	Calcutta	6	London
	Venezia	Gheraldo	Mussowa		Mussowa
6	Amara	Davis	Bussorah	7	London via Jeddah
	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast.		Somali coast
	Isla de Panay	Baste	Liverpool	6	Manilla
	Flintshire	Dwyer	New York	7	China
	Undaunted H M's	Hallifax	Portsmouth	9	China
	Caledonien	Flondy	Marseilles	7	China
7	Imperator	Bechtinger	Bombay		Trieste
	Carthage	DeHorne	Bombay		London
	S I de Loyola	Bayona	Manila		Liverpool
	Start	Thompson	Bombay	8	Stattin
8	Hodeidah	M Kamel	Jeddah	11	Red Sea Ports
	Florida	Young	Kurrachee	8	Antwerp
	Cossack HMs	Fisher	Trincomalee		
	Ava	Chaboud	Zanzibar	8	Marseilles
9	N Hall	Rothwell	Pondicherry	9	Marseilles
	Seine	Seymour	Singapore	10	London
10	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida		
	Siam	Raicich	Akyab	10	Port Said F O
	Dorunda	Templeton	London	11	Brisbane
	Fremantle	Couttes	Glasgow	10	Fremantle

Aden, June 10.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—100 cases candles, A H Heptoola.
Asia s—8 casks chemicals, other sorts, K Valjee.

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—15 bales printing papers, 'Bombay Gazette,' 7 kegs chemicals, of other sorts, B Smith and Co.
Peninsular s—4 cases medicine of other sorts, V Nathoo and Co; 95 cases port and sherrywine, and 5 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Leander s—3 cases confectionery, A Nazerally.
Clyde s—13 packages paper, G Claridge and Co; 65 packages papers, 6 cases envelopes, and 14 cases cardboards, John Dickinson and Co; 93 cases oilmenstores, &c, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 12 cases cheese, 4 cases ham, and 6 cases bacon, D Dadabhoy: 7 cases provisions, Bolton and Co; 27 casks beer, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Carthage s—1 case brandy and 1 case whisky, Croft Mody and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Shanghai s—102 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 30 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy; 28 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee; 30 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM BREMEN.

Ehrenfels s—40 cases beer, D Dadabhoy.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—1 case cutlery, A Tyebally.
Rheinfels s—2 qr-casks rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Ehrenfels s—50 drums methylated spirit, Cursondas Nathoo and Co; 3 casks brandy, Dinshaw Hormusjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—35 cases vermouth, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Ehrenfels s—50 cases glassware, G Poonja; 120 cases candles, R A Hoosein; 5 cases perfumed spirit, Maneckjee Dadabhoy; 25 cases glassware, M Ebrahim.

FROM TRIESTE.

Marq Bacquehem s—25 packages papers, A H Hyderally; 12 cases slate pencils, A Tyebally; 51 bales brown papers, S S Narielwalla.

FROM GENOA.

Bormida s—15 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Dublin s—64 bales wool, Cuverjee Vasonjee; 211 bales wool, Carsey Kesowjee; 20 bales wool, Khuttow Monejee; 36 bales wool, T Chimondas; 140 bales wool, M Cassombhoy and Co; 40 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 23 bales wool, Nagjee Nanjee; 95 bales wool, R Dhanjee; 40½ cwts rapeseed, Bauer and Krause; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 5 cases condiments, Alex McKenzie; 1,087 cwts galnuts and 156 cwts myrabollams, Nupoo Nensee and Co; 60 cwts old iron wire, F S Punnett; 10 bales wool, Mursey Khatao; 34 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Alberta s—2,310 lbs cardamams, Jeraj Laljee; 75 cwts coir yarn, P Govindjee; 17 cwts fishmaws and 32½ cwts nux vomica, V Hajee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Abana s—478 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Alberta s—2,329¼ cwts linseed and 5,671½ cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Ormidale s—11,400 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ormidale s—650 cwts castorseed, 2,001 cwts rapeseed, 903 cwts mustardseed, 3,000 cwts mowraseed and 501 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co.
Ikbal s—1,001½ cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 1,500 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwts bonemeal, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—700 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 1,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 460 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

St Marnock s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 1,152 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Werneth Hall s—100 cwts gum, Rustomjee O Patell; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Clan Gordon s—110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rosetta s—200 bales twist, P F Talati; 150 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 300 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 75 bales twist, The Union Mills Ld; 50 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.
Marq Bacquehem s—300 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 50 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.
Lindisfarne s—68 bales twist, Tata and Co; 101 bales twist, Oriental S W and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rosetta s—200 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 200 bales twist, E J Abraham; 125 bales twist, The Union Mills Ld; 250 bales twist, N J Abraham; 95 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.
Lindesfarne s—291 bales twist, Tata and Sons; 100 bales twist The Jubilee Manufacturing Co; 64 bales twist, Oriental S W and Co.
Marq Bacquehem s—50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 95 bales twist, B M Hajee Abdoolreman.

FOR KOBE.

Lindisfarne s—950 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 150 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Lalpoora s—100 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 588 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FINEST CROWN GLASS SPECTACLES at Rs. 8. Infinitely Superior to the Badly Cut and Cheap Pebbles of unequal Refraction now so commonly Sold.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 18.

A LATER Reuter's telegram than those noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date, gives the missing figures for the total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom at 3,320,000 quarters, or 160,000 quarters less than the previous Friday's estimate; the total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe at 110,000 bales less than at the close of the previous week, at 3,310,000 bales, that of East Indian Cotton at 11,000 bales less, at 326,000 bales; and the Stock of Cotton in London unchanged at 7,000 bales. No further market advice are to hand by wire.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	43,177
" " Branches...	Inc.	"	135,754
Other Deposits	"	"	16,95,021
Government Securities	"	"	6,76,912
Other Authorized "	Unch.	"	
Loans	Inc.	"	105,774
Bills Discounted and Purchased.	"	"	7,03,094
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	2,09,173
Cash	Inc.	"	5,24,417

Although the reduction of the Presidency Bank's rates last Monday in presence of the further large addition to the Cash Balance disclosed by the Statement of Affairs made known on that day, was followed by a further reducton on Thursday, making the Bank's minimum stand at 5 per cent., the Returns issued this morning again show an increase in the Balance, though to the much smaller extent of 5¼ lakhs, at 222¼ lakhs. In the week covered by the Returns there had again been a considerable addition to Private Deposits; but this was partly counterbalanced by an increae of 7 lakhs in Bills Discounted, and in some increase also in Loans, the net falling off in trade requirements having been thereby reduced to some 8¾ lakhs, compared with a diminution of 43 lakhs in the week preceding.

COTTON.—A large business has again been done in this staple here in a steady market, and on the basis of Saturday's rates. Out of the total of 2,850 bales sold, exporters have bought 400 each of Compta Ginned, at Rs. 197; and Broach, at Rs. 201 to Rs. 205; and 100 Dharwar, at Rs. 189 per candy; the 1,950 bales taken by the Mills consisting of 500 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 198; 400 Dhulia, at Rs. 143-50; 350 Virumgaum, at Rs. 191; 200 each of Karanja, at Rs. 190-98; and Khangaum, at Rs. 187-8; and 100 each of Pachora, at Rs. 170¼; Dharwar, at Rs. 189; and Westerns, at Rs. 188 per candy.

WHEAT.—The tone of this market has become quiet to-day, and the volume of export business passing has been small, while prices of *Delhi* have declined one anna per cwt.; others remaining unchanged. We quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....	Rs. 4	1	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 3	15	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 3	13	6	"
Red Delhi	" 3	4	9	"
Hard Yellow	" 3	13	6	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 3	10	0	"
Hard Red	" 3	8	0	"

SEEDS, on the other hand, have been firm with a large export business passing. *Rapeseed* is an anna per cwt. higher; other descriptions being unaltered at our quotations, say:—

	Rs.		Rs.	
Linseed	7-14-0	to	8-0-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat...	6-0-0	"	6-3-0	"
Do. Do. Cawnpore	5-15-0	"	6-1-0	"
Do. Red Do.	5-10-0	"	5-13-0	"
Gingelly, White	45-0-0	"	46-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	41-0-0	"	42-0-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,477	bales.
Wheat	13,853	cwts.
Linseed	14,724	"
Rapeseed	13,644	"
Poppyseed	2,450	"
Groundnuts	3,292	"
Castorseed	750	"
Rice	597	"

FREIGHTS are dull in tone, and with no business to speak of doing. Wheat, for immediate shipment to Liverpool has been taken at 16s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 1-32 to 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, a moderate amount being given thereat at the opening, Calcutta also coming firm at the above quotations ready, and 1s. 1 1-16d. forward; but the bullion dealers, finding they were unable to get the price they wanted for Gold to-day, turned round as buyers of Gold and Bank Paper, and rates weakened in consequence, receding to 1s. 1d., at which the enquiry stopped. For three months' sight Credits, the opening rate was 1s. 1 5-32d., at which a little was done; but in sympathy with Bank remittance, it also receded 1-32d. to 1s. 1 1-8d.; but the supply of Mercantile Paper has again been very limited; the market closing quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 1d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic......	1s. 1d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 1 1-32d.	"
Credits do. ...	1s. 1 1-8d.	"
Francs do. ...	1·38	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was first quoted at 105 1-16 for Fours, for Money and Account; but our market soon showed signs of weakness, and the rate declined to 104¾ in both positions, at which it remained until near the close when 1-16 per cent. higher was quoted, at 104 13-16. For 3½ per Cents 102 has been named.

SHARES.—There has been a good deal of movement in Cotton Mill and Press Scrip to-day. In the former we note an advance of Rs. 75 in Madras United; of Rs. 20 each Presidency, and Sholapore; of Rs. 15 in City of Bombay; of Rs. 10 in Central India; and of Rs. 5 each in Bombay Cotton, Hindustan, Morarji Gokuldas, and Western India; and a decline of Rs. 15 in Queen; of Rs. 10 each in Oriental, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, and Coorla; and of Rs. 3½ in Mazagon; at our revised quotations. In Press Shares, Albert of Kurrachee have advanced Rs. 50; Sind, Rs. 30; Prince of Wales, Rs. 12½; and Bombay Cotton and Colaba, Rs. 2½ each; while New Berar have declined Rs. 10; Volkarts Rs. 5; and Western India, Rs. 1¼, Bombay-Burma Trading Shares are Rs. 50 higher for the first issue, and Rs. 10 for the others; Delhi and Northern Flour have advanced Rs. 7½; Oriental Life are Rs. 5; and Phillips and Co. Rs. 4 higher.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending June 16, compared with the statement of June 9, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	June 9. Rs.	June 16. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	43,50,000	43,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	43,61,335	43,18,158
Do. do. at Branches	36,07,003	37,42,757
Other Deposits	3,03,83,277	3,23,78,298
Post Bills	6,106	6,069
Cash Credits, undrawn	32,93,079	32,35,035
Rs.	5,63,06,800	5,80,30,317
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	80,35,823	87,12,735
Cash Credits on do. do.	71,50,870	70,73,427
Loans do. do.	1,10,95,436	1,12,01,210
Current Accounts overdrawn	...	...
Bills Discounted and purchased	67,74,148	74,77,242
Dead Stock ... Rs. 6,80,351		
Applied in reduction ... 2,85,000		
	3,95,351	3,95,351
Stamps &c.	24,536	24,472
Bullion	...	...
Cash Balances with other Banks	11,18,870	9,09,697
Cash and Currency Notes	2,17,11,766	2,22,36,183
Rs.	5,63,06,800	5,80,30,317

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Mails for Reunion and Madagascar close at Mauritus, noon Saturday, 23rd instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

POONA.

BIRTH.

DADABHOY—June 16, at Convent Street, Poona, the wife of Maneckjee Byramjee Dadabhoy, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

COONOOR.

BIRTH.

BLACK—June 13, at Cairnsfoot, Coonoor, the wife of W. N. Black, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

OXBOROUGH—June 2, at Mian Mir, the wife of Rev G W Oxborough, Chaplain, 93rd Highlanders, of a son.

DEATHS.

OXBOROUGH—June 9, at Mian Mir, Louisa Caroline, the dearly beloved wife of Rev G W Oxborough, daughter of Colonel E G Campbell, Madras Staff Corps, Retired List, and grand daughter of the late Collin Campbell, Physician-General, Bengal Army, aged 36.

OXBOROUGH—June 11, at Mian Mir, the infant son of Rev G W Oxborough, aged 9 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1894.

THE fact that Mr. J. Westland comes to Poona and Bombay next month for the purpose of making himself familiar with matters affecting the cotton industry—with which the Supreme Legislative Council may have to concern itself in the next cold weather—will be generally taken to mean that the re-imposition of the cotton duties has been decided upon. The presumption is strong that such is the case, but it is only a presumption. If exchange, as many patient observers of the course of things monetary are inclined to believe, goes up to 1s. 3d. before the end of the year, with a fair prospect of keeping at or about that rate, the Government might hesitate before proposing a measure which though desirable in itself would no longer be regarded as imperatively necessary from the point of view of finance. The political and moral considerations which make for the removal of a scandalous privilege, granted by the Home Government to Manchester goods under threat of being mulcted of Lancashire votes, will remain as strong as ever. But the financial pressure would no longer be the same. If the hopes based on that unknown quantity—the rate of exchange from October to the close of the year—be disappointed, then it may be taken as certain that the exemption of cotton goods from the tariff, which includes all else within its purview, will cease when the next Budget has passed the Supreme Council. But as we pointed out last Friday to those who believe that the tariff will undergo immediate readjustment, nothing of the kind is intended. The financial arrangements of the year will not be disturbed, and the tariff will in all probability remain as it is until March next. We understand that with a view to the possibility—and something more—of the inclusion of the cotton duties in the Tariff Schedule next year active departmental inquiries are in progress with a view to guage the probable results of that measure. The anticipation of some such step has undoubtedly led to large speculative imports of Lancashire cottons far beyond the actual requirements of the Indian market. The result is that stocks are unsaleable, and fill the godowns. This state of things will, no doubt, lead to a fall in prices and discourage imports for some time to come.

There now comes up for careful consideration the important question whether the abolition of the anomaly created by the exclusion of cotton goods from the tariff—which includes every other manufactured article—will be effected at the price of submitting the Indian cotton manufacture to another anomaly. The question confronting is whether the imposition of an excise duty on the output, while all other Indian manufactures, not so directly competing with British manufactures, are to be subjected to an excise duty, and the harassment and espionage which it necessarily entails. Sir Frank Forbes Adam when presiding last month at the quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, did good service alike to England and India in impressing on his colleagues the danger of trying to influence the Government to ask those in authority in India to tax the people of this country in a manner which they strongly disapprove, and praying the Chamber to concur in a method of taxation which the people of India approve. This course he advocated, as he truly said, in the best and truest interests of Lancashire. He dwelt upon the fact that import duties would be levied only for revenue purposes, and would be paid by the consumer—a fact which Manchester men are too apt to forget. Sir Frank, according to the official report, went on to say that when this subject comes up again he will ask the Chamber to "express, as they are bound to express, their great regret that free trade should in any way be interfered with (!) and whilst admitting that under the stringent financial conditions of India, such interference might be necessary, to declare that if import duties are to be put on cotton goods no objection would be raised on condition that at the same time a countervailing effective excise be put on the competing productions of the mills of India. He thought that would meet the case." It is surprising that the Chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce did not deem it necessary to attempt to explain how the Chamber comes to claim the right of imposing such a condition as the *sine qua non* of the inclusion of foreign cottons in the Indian Tariff. No such claim is made by any other body of English manufacturers, nor by the Lancashire millowners themselves with regard to the duties levied on their goods—and paid by the consumers—in Australia and Canada.

THE following admirable passage occurs in a recent issue of the *Dnyanodaya*: "Courtesy does not cost much, but it makes a great deal of difference in the harmony in which people can live. The insisting on rights, where nothing essential is involved, is evidence of small minds and selfish hearts. Nobility of character always suggests the other method of generous courtesy." Many Indian newspapers adopt a motto, sometimes Sanskrit, sometimes English, which appears always on the title page. To any editor about to start a new newspaper, meant to be a factor for good in a really influential press, such as in time we hope to see, we would commend the above passage as a suitable motto. Certainly conduct in accordance with it would go far to settle some of the present bickerings between Hindus and Mahomedans. What is there "essential" either, on the one hand, in stopping the playing of musical instruments for a few minutes, or, on the other, in enduring a momentary interruption? Nay, further, the cordial adoption of this motto in daily life as well as in the public press, and by Europeans as well as by Indians, would help considerably to a better understanding among all the different races. All praise, therefore, to the *Dnyanodaya*

And touching again on this painful question of the religious quarrel, and on the complaint that the Native Press is not attended to it may be useful to point out that though the Hindu papers have generally combined to cry out, in spite of history, that Hindus and Mahomedans have always lived amicably together, and, in spite of conscience, to add the iniquitous libel that the English in India have fomented the dissension, yet now and then a glimpse of better knowledge is shown, as in the *Subodha Patrika*, which tells us that "English education has destroyed the hostile feelings that existed before among the different people." This is apparently an accidental admission, for the spirit of the article is entirely hostile, and it is stated that "the authorities were terrified" at this result of English education. What then? Was the education not deliberately given? Were not its results clearly foreseen? Is it only now that Englishmen have learnt that bigotry fades before a liberal education? Have the professors, chosen fresh from the English Universities received any direction to limit or restrict or modify the teaching which they have themselves learnt in the free air of England? Has there ever been a shadow of an attempt to slur over what political organisation has been able to effect from the day of Hampden downwards? All that we know is freely taught. And the results are not merely cheerfully accepted, but are desired and looked forward to. And the *Subodha Patrika* is quite right in recognizing that the effect of our teaching is "to destroy the hostile feelings that existed before among the different peoples." That is the policy of the English in India. Lord Harris himself, whose administration the papers decry so much, in his last Convocation speech deliberately advised the graduates and students of the University to study politics—he added, indeed, the caution that they should study both sides. That again is the policy of England. To give political knowledge is part of the work she has set herself to do; for a right study of politics will lead among other things to a generous allowance of other people's opinions and to religious toleration. It is no part of politics rightly considered to collect bludgeons in a mosque, or stones on the top of a temple, nor to approve of such proceedings.

The exchange compensation measure has led to a discussion in the *Indian Spectator* and other papers of the general question of rich and poor in India. The papers generally have been forcing a comparison between the English official and the poorest rayat, but a correspondent of the *Spectator* has pointed out that the true rich man of India is always an Indian, either a merchant or a chief of some degree. The newspapers cannot dispute this, but still persist in pressing their first comparison. It is difficult to understand their attitude. Do they mean that the English official should not have a larger income than the ordinary rayat? One might suppose that the Indian official would be satisfied with a stipend of two or four annas a day. Putting aside the English altogether, it is impossible to understand how the country is to be administered if no official is to be richer than an ordinary peasant. Even as it is the Native officials, the Mamlatdar, the Subordinate Judge, and the Deputy Collector, with their moderate salaries, are immeasurably rich as compared with the poorest cultivator. There seems to be no sense in such comparisons, and even if there were, we cannot see any logical ground for selecting the English official alone, and disregarding both other officials and the real rich men of the country. The discussion only leads us back to the practical question: Is the English official over-paid? and this again resolves itself in the further questions: Can you get the same stamp of man for less money or, will a cheaper stamp do? or, can you do without the Englishman altogether? These are reasonable subjects of discussion, but so far we have not seen them discussed, except to some extent in the *Spectator*, which frankly admits that the English are still necessary. However, amid the idle reiteration of a meaningless comparison, we welcome a fair piece of criticism in the *Kesari* upon the compensation scheme itself. The writer says: "The exchange compensation allowance has been granted irrespective of the consideration whether the officer is a new or old servant of Government, a family man or unmarried, and whether he has to remit money to England or not." Now this criticism may or may not be sound—that depends upon questions of fact not completely before us; but the comment is in its nature a fair one, and if it be a fact that there are officials who receive compensation greater in amount than the loss which they suffer by the fall in the value of the rupee, then the scheme is to that extent a faulty one. Perhaps there are no such instances, or, perhaps, the answer of the framers of the measure would be that they framed it with regard to classes of officials and not to meet each individual case, it not being the function of Government to examine into the domestic circumstances of each of its servants. Still criticism may be reasonably and properly made, though it be eventually found to be capable of refutation. And in this instance the suggestion that the fact of having or not having to remit to England should have been made the test, is one quite independent of any minute investigation into personal circumstances. We gladly welcome criticism of this kind.

REFERRING to his recent unsuccessful action for libel brought against the enterprising editor of the *Westminster Gazette*, Mr. H. S. Foster, M.P., sought to explain away his defeat in the law-courts by remarking that he had to seek to vindicate his honour under the most disadvantageous circumstances possible, as there had been a series of financial catastrophes throughout the world, which had affected all classes, and were calculated to prejudice any jury against him. Whether this was the cause of a verdict being given for the defendant it is certain that at the present moment financial undertakings of all kinds are meeting with searching criticism from the public press. For instance, the *Investors' Review* is just now carrying on a propaganda against the "London and East India Docks Muddle"—this being the term the writer applies to the arrangement whereby the docks named are managed by a joint committee, although retaining separate directorates. It is a trite saying that "unity is strength," but to judge from the state of affairs described by the *Review* the unity if it is to be of any real value that must be complete so far as public companies are concerned. There are twenty-seven directors on the two boards, and it is urged that by amalgamation the services of many of them could be dispensed with, thus saving the shareholders a considerable sum annually. With the directors would go the costly system of separate staffs. The case for amalgamation is all the more urgent because the London charges are far in excess of those of Hull or Liverpool, or other importing centres, and also on account of the growing tendency to avoid the storing of goods at public warehouses. The old-fashioned merchant who regularly imported goods, placed them in the docks, and waited for a favourable market, is practically extinct. In these days of quick steaming and of telegraphy commodities are imported for immediate market, and the goods a taken to the importers' own premises instead being warehoused at the docks. In fact, in ma trades the wholesale dealer now buys abro on his own account, has the goods in h warehouse direct, and sub-divides them f retail sale without going to the docks at a This tendency, combined with decreasing div dends, makes it the more needful for the doc to economise and amalgamate. The exce in the number of the directorate calls f reform not only on account of the salaries pa the members of the board, but also because the heavy discounts they receive for "infl encing trade." In tea these discounts at one tin reached as much as fifty per cent., and a corr spondent expresses his belief that a great de of the misfortune of the West Indies is d to the discounts taken by the agents in Londo The system continues, though to a much sma er degree than formerly. But, asks this i quisitor: "What object can there be discounts except robbery? Why should t docks make up a bill for £100 worth of curre charges, and then g[illegible] back £20 at the tin of payment? Why not charge £80 at once It has been argued on behalf of the directo that a great difficulty in the way of amalg mation is the equable treatment of the righ of debenture and preference stock-holders. T critic of the present system, however, per nently remarks in reply to this that "the is the impelling motive of approaching ru behind some of these debenture and preferen share-holders to oblige them to be reasonab If they do not voluntarily give up their righ before long there may be none left for the to give."

THE Ferozepore case before Sir John Brid at Bow Street, has been dismissed. Mr. Wo ner, instructed by the Secretary of State India, prosecuted, the alleged offence it appe ed was committed as far back as 1886. T of the accused had since been discharged fr the army with excellent characters, and the th had been eighteen years in the service. The p soners were armourer-sergeants in the Fero pore Arsenal. It was discovered that cert tribes of Pathans, at war with the British G ernment, were in possession of condemned w pons from the Arsenal. Two men, nam Hazari and Pershardi, were tried and senten to five years' penal servitude, on the evide of two others Parsa and Ghazi, in connect with the sale of the arms. Several of th men had a number of the rifles in their poss sion at the time of their arrest. One of the Ghazi, who was pardored for his evidence, employed in the Arsenal under the th sergeants now accused, who, he alleged, s out arms by him for sale in the bazaars, c cealed in tiffin baskets. Sir John Bridge h that under the Fugitive Offenders' Act, wh ruled in this case, there must be some co boration of the evidence. He held that testimony of two men who only gave evide under a promise of pardon was not suffici to convict the prisoners, and they were there discharged. The magistrate, however, intim ed that the Indian Government might further action.

DR. W. A. HUNTER, M.P., contributes to Congress organ for June an article on "In and Great Britain." Though a reformer i satisfactory to find that the learned tho rather dogmatic member for Aberdeen is for ending but mending British rule in East. Indeed he is disposed to consider the destruction of our power in India wo be "one of the worst catastrophes that world has ever seen." According to Hunter there are three dangers in our p The "first and most serious" is what he the extreme costliness of the British Gov ment. The second "great peril to our In Empire" is the attempt to impose upon Indian people our ideas of morality religion. The third "arises from a caus which Englishmen are little conscious an that lies the danger—namely an overbea manner towards the people of India, especi towards persons in the higher ranks." Se that Dr. Hunter has never been in India that he can only speak from hearsay on point a little less dogmatism would have m his remarks more worthy of consideration.

SIR J. MACKAY has withdrawn his can ture for one of the seats for Plymout the next Parliament. Business engagem preclude the possibility of his giving the House of Commons the large portio valuable time which in these days is exa from every member whether he sits on Opposition or the Ministerial benches. S Mackay is to be congratulated on the sens decision which he has come to.

ON the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, y day afternoon, it was resolved at the Muni Corporation by a majority of twenty-nine to t that the memorandum from the Municipal Com sioner reporting on the history of the past se of Mr. Pearson, the acting Chief Accountant, bay Municipality, be recorded, and that i opinion of the Corporation the post of Accountant of the Bombay Municipality oug be filled by an officer possessing higher and special training, experience, and financial abili

OUT of respect to the memory of the lat Thomas R. Watt, Chairman of the Board of tors, G. I. P. Railway, the offices of that ra company were closed after 2 p.m., yesterday.

AMONG the passengers landed at Brindisi b P. and O. steamer Himalaya on her homeward says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, was Sir Charles Sa the Chief Justice of Bombay, who returns t country for a short holiday after an absence in of thirty years. It is held as a remarkable t to the elasticity of Sir Charles's physical and constitution that after such a long stay in the try he should have preserved his strength and practically unimpaired. His return to the sph his duties in due course will be welcomed in bay, where the chief judge is held in high e and where he has built up a reputation for le and ability and for independence and single purpose, combined with a rare tact and s second to none of his predecessors.

THE only European explorer of Kafirista describe at an early date his experiences mysterious region before the pundits of the Geographical Society. Dr. G. Robertson, who has done such good work as a political f officer in Chitral, Gilgit, Hunza-Nagar, and adjacent regions, has lately arrived in Englan a collection of curios, including Kafir deities, w costumes, ornaments, and head-gear. Seve plorers, including Colonel H. C. B. Tanner, t Mr. McNair, and Colonel Biddulph, claim t visited the country; but as a matter of fact (s *St. James's Gazette*), they only touched its and never reached the actual independent S that name; and Dr. Robertson is the first "ou we believe, since the time of Timur the Tart has penetrated that almost inaccessible regi great deal of exploration has been carried late years, by Englishmen in the contiguous and Dr. Robertson's paper ought to be except interesting in its narrative of these hitherto scribed journeys round the scene of Alexan Great's campaign.

A "BOYCOTT" against several large brew Berlin is being attempted by the Social De

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GRAND PRIX.

PARIS, June 17.

The following is the result of the race for the Grand Prix :—

Dolma Baghtche	1
Matchbox	2
Mansour	3

The betting at starting was seven to four on Matchbox, who was beaten by a short neck only.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

LONDON, June 17.

The Powers have unanimously recognized Abdul Aziz as the new Sultan of Morocco.

The British Ironclads Sanspareil, Howe, and Spartan have been ordered to Tetuan on the Morocco Coast.

DEATH OF AN ENGLISH OFFICER FROM PLAGUE AT HONGKONG.

Captain Vesey, of the Shropshire Regiment, stationed at Hongkong, has died from the plague.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, June 16.

The Bombay mails of the 1st instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

ADEN, June 18.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with the outward English mails of the 8th instant, left here for Bombay, at 4 p.m., to-day.

SIR S. PYNE'S RETURN TO SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 18.

Sir Salter Pyne's movements for the present are very uncertain. He had decided to leave on the 15th instant, but is now compelled to await a letter from the Amir, containing instructions, which must be attended to during his stay here if possible. He intends to leave Simla, *en route* for Kabul, on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. H D'Oyly, now on special duty in connection with the Opium Department, has been appointed permanently to the Andamans Commission.

Mr. T. Bell takes over charge of the office of Chief Consulting Engineer to the Government of India on the first week of July.

THE 17th BENGAL INFANTRY INSUBORDINATION CASE.

The havildar of the 17th Bengal Infantry, whose case was returned by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief for further consideration by the local court-martial has come back with the same sentence, namely, two years, which H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has now confirmed.

RETIREMENT.

Mr. Horace Bell retires on the 23rd instant.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS REPORT.

The Director-General of Railways Report will be made public to-morrow.

THE BAKR-I-EED FESTIVAL.

No cases of riots from any part of India, in connection with the Bakr-i-Eed, have been received.

THE GOHNA LAKE.

Telegraph offices along the Gohna Lake are to be opened very shortly, as trouble may occur there when the rains set in. The water is now rising some nine or ten feet weekly.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 18.

Water rose nine feet in the Gohna lake last week owing to rain having fallen in the neighbourhood. The percolation in the upper strata is increasing.

THE MILITARY WORKS COMMITTEE.

The Secretaries to Governments in the Public Works Department of Bombay and the North-West Provinces have been summoned to Simla to give evidence before the Military Works Committee, presided over by Mr. D. Lyall.

THE DISTURBANCE AT RAMPUR.

Details of the emeute reported from Rampur, show that it did not occur in the Gurkha lines, but was the result of a quarrel between two factions, headed by two native officers. The principal offenders have been arrested and made over to the civil authorities for trial. The fight resulted in three soldiers being killed and six wounded.

A CURIOUS FATALITY AT JUBBULPORE.

A curious fatality has been reported from Jubbulpore. Yesterday, three men of the Scottish Rifles went in a boat to Marble Rocks when they were attacked by bees. One jumped into the river, and was drowned. The other two were badly stung, and are now in a dak bungalow, near Marble Rocks, to whom help has been sent.

A POLICEMAN RUN AMUCK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, June 18.

On Sunday, a military policeman, at Tharrawady, ran amuck, and shooting a European inspector in the hand, escaped into the jungle with the rifle. Next morning he returned and shot a Mahomedan ; but was immediately shot down by the police and taken to hospital.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, June 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Java (extra) left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

SUAKIM, June 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thibet arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, June 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

ADEN, June 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Dunera left here this evening.

HONGKONG, June 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Canton (extra) arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, June 16.

The Austrian Lloyd' s. s. Gisela from Kobe left here for Bombay this afternoon.

PENANG, June 18.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Gisela from Kobe left for Bombay this afternoon.

The Florio-Rubattino Co.'s steamer Bisagno left Penang for Bombay on the 16th instant.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Arroyo left Kobe for Hongkong, on the 17th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, June 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	101 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	56 1-16
Bar Silver	28 13-16d

The sum of about £400,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, June 1.

It is common enough to hear the complaint that there is not enough gold in the world to go the round, and yet there are heaps of the precious metal lying idle at the Bank of England, where since the year began, the stock has increased by £9,261,000, and now amounts to £34,111,000. This is a smaller total than that of July 1879, £35,694,000, which was the highest ever seen. But the note circulation is also now smaller by £3,986,000, and as the fiduciary paper money of the Bank has also been augmented by £1,800,000, during the same period, it follows that the reserve in the banking department of the Bank of England was, on the 23rd of May last, fully £26,300,000, or the highest figure ever known. Therefore, money is "cheap" in the market, so cheap that the rate for current day-to-day loans is less than 1 per cent., and would be a "weak" half of 1 per cent. were the Bank to force up the circulation—to increase the supply of money in the market—by investing two or three millions of its idle stock of cash in Consols. Discontented people are beginning to assert that this is what it ought to do. The current half-year has been a bad one for the discount houses, because they have been constantly "caught" by a shortage of floating balances in the market. Money there is in superabundance, but it is money in the grasp of the Bank of England, and, therefore, the bill-discounter who has been again and again tempted to take bills out at very low rates—rates bordering on 1 per cent. often—has frequently been obliged to go to the Bank for help, paying it 2 per cent. and upwards. Hence the cry with some that the Bank is "under-invested." And so it is, measured by the amount of Government securities it held before the Baring crisis. Its smallest holding of such in 1890—previous to November—was £13,764,000. It now holds only £9,894,000. The demonstration is complete from the point of view of the speculator for the fall in rates of discount. To others the position of the Bank will seem less blameworthy. What it at present wants is, unquestionably, cash, not securities, and if the directors have, indeed, turned over a new leaf and determined to stand in the breach by keeping the large reserve the other banks refuse to do, they deserve nothing but praise. The praise, though, may be as well withheld till we see how they behave when money is really wanted. At present they could not force out the idle cash even did they wish. Were they to put £5,000,000 into Government stocks, they would merely, by so doing, transfer the cash to the other banks, which would knock market rates down to a quarter per cent. in their efforts to use it, driving the Bank clean out of all share in current business, and still would fail to keep the money in circulation.

I had the pleasure of hearing a very able lecture, the other evening, in the hall of the Incorporated Law Society, Chancery-lane, by Dr. William Smart, the subject being "The Nature and Work of Money." Mr. H. R. Grenfell (chairman of General Council of the Bimetallic League) presided. Dr. Smart said the commonest experience showed that there were two very different kinds of money—metallic and paper. The historical evolution was from metal to paper, and this also gave the best theoretic explanation. Whenever exchange arose there emerged the necessity for a commodity which was best conceived of as a kind of universal commodity, pre-eminently saleable on account of its acceptability. This commodity, being interposed at every exchange, under a divided industry it became the medium of exchange, the common denominator of values and the standard for deferred payments. Gold was evidently that which best met the requisites of a universal commodity, as being a most useful as well as decorative metal, as having an unlimited market, as having the preciousness which came of scarcity, and as easily concealed and carried. But when these qualities were accentuated by law, through free mintage, through acceptance for taxation, and through declared legal tender, gold stood forth as almost the ideal third commodity. In a less degree silver had the same requisities, and, therefore, the office of universal commodity, over the field of the world, was divided between gold and silver, the latter being still the money of the majority. In all this was suggested the possibility of economizing and replacing metal. Give any paper due acceptability either through metallic reserves or through Governments' payments and receipts, and it would serve as the medium of exchange. Money was not necessarily valuable in itself ; it was enough that it did the money work. "Money is what money does." In the future they might hope that the money work would be done by a universal commodity, by bank paper based on it, and by cancellation of debts, inconvertible paper being gradually replaced by silver currencies. As there were really two universal commodities the correspondence between them should be known and calculable. To say what universal gold monometallism would mean—the loss to silver and bimetallic countries, the continued fall in prices, the continued transfer of wealth from debtor to creditor classes, the leaving us finally with one metal precarious of discovery and already too scarce—would lead him too far. As the division of labour was now international, the universal commodity which made such division of labour possible must also be international.

Mr. H. S. Foster, M.P., is very sore over his unsuccessful attempt to obtain damages from Mr. Neunes, M.P., for alleged libel concerning the company promoting of the member for Lowestoft. Addressing a large meeting of his constituents, on Wednesday, Mr. Foster said he had been advised, both by his solicitors and his counsel, that the words in the *Westminster Gazette* of which he complained did not really amount to a libel ; but he had determined, notwithstanding, to go into the witness-box, so as to vindicate his honour. He did so under the most disadvantageous circumstances, as there had been a series of financial catastrophes throughout the world which had affected all classes, and which were calculated to prejudice any jury against him. His counsel, Mr. Lockwood, had written him a letter, under date May 28, in which he expressed his cordial agreement with that part of Mr. Justice Mathew's summing up in which the learned judge stated that no imputation rested upon his (Mr. Foster's) honour, no circumstance reflecting upon his conduct as an honourable man having been even suggested. A great deal had been made of a charge that he had been connected with fifty-nine companies. Ten of these companies he never heard of, and of the remaining forty-nine, twenty-one never raised a shilling of capital from the public, and two more were duplicated in his opponent's list. The list was thus reduced to twenty-six undertakings spread over seventeen years, and of these twenty-six companies fifteen still existed, and eleven had for some cause or other failed. As regarded the eleven which had failed, he had made a profit of £5,000 in three cases, and had lost £2,500 in the other eight. He contended that a financial agent was as much entitled to be remunerated for the expenditure of time, trouble, and money as anyone else. An honest financier was not to be held accountable for some company which he brought out in a *bona fide* manner, but which through bad management or bad trade failed some years later. The meeting adopted a unanimous vote of confidence in Mr. Foster. Commenting on this speech, the *Globe*, a pronounced Conservative evening paper, says :—"It is not easy to find an epithet which is appropriate without being offensive for the speech delivered by Mr. H. S. Foster, M.P., to his constituents. For Mr. Foster to say that it was 'unfortunate for him that his case was tried by Mr. Justice Mathew, as the Conservative and Unionist parties were not particularly enamoured of Mr. Justice Mathew's judicial qualities,' is absolutely unjustifiable ; and we confess that we regret that his constituents did not mark their sense of the falseness of the insinuation conveyed. Mr. Foster thought himself entitled to talk about Mr. Justice Mathew's 'extraordinary ignorance of business matters' and 'the extraordinary hash which he made when summing up.' This is simply absurd. Unionists have just cause to complain of Sir James Mathew's proceedings on the Evicted Tenants Commission, but nobody has ever before had a word to say against Mr. Justice Mathew's conduct as a judge. By common consent he is regarded as one of the strongest judges on the bench, particularly in cases of this kind ; and we can only account for Mr. Foster's opinion by supposing that Sir James's notion of 'business' is very different from Mr. Foster's." At the General Election Mr. Foster was returned by a large majority over the Home Rule candidate.

The latest treatise on the monetary question is "The Joint Standard : A Plain Exposition of Monetary Principles and of the Monetary Controversy," by Mr. Elijah Helm. The author justifies this addition to the already extensive literature of the subject by the remark in his preface that there is still a demand for a manual dealing concisely with the question in the light both of economic teaching and practical business life. He very happily combines in the work itself the knowledge derived from a systematic study of economics—as a pupil and friend of Professor Jevons—and from a long commercial experience. The conclusion of the book is that the joint standard is the only just one, and that it must, therefore, ultimately be restored. Mr. Helm briefly explains the nature and functions of money, including credit and credit instruments, compares the operation of single standards with that of the joint standard and shows that, through the sole influence of the French bimetallic law, not merely France but all countries with a metallic circulation were formerly really under the joint standard without knowing it. The results of the abandonment of that standard, the fall of prices, or the appreciation of gold, and the difficulties of India, are discussed and explained, and the "over-production" fallacy is very clearly exposed. It is often urged by superficial writers that gold has not appreciated, because money wages are said to have risen ; and it is also at the same time contended that the working classes have been benefited, because with the fall of prices the cost of living has been reduced. One of the most interesting chapters in Mr. Helm's book is that in which he examines these allegations, and it may be added that he has taken the precaution to submit the proof-sheets of this chapter to one of the best-informed trade union officials in the North of England, who has confirmed the statements in it. Mr. Helm does not go into statistics and details beyond what is strictly necessary to put clearly before the reader the principles which must be grasped if the controversy and the facts are to be understood. For this reason, if we except Professor Francis A. Walker's larger and fuller volumes, we are disposed to regard this little treatise as perhaps the most scholarly introduction to the study of the subject that has yet appeared.

In a report upon the recently concluded Russo-German commercial treaty Mr. Gosselin, secretary of the British Embassy at Berlin, testifies to the unqualified satisfaction with which it is regarded by the industrial, trading, and shipping communities throughout Germany. Many meetings of municipal authorities, chambers of commerce, and trading associations have been held, at which resolutions have been passed in favour of the policy of commercial reconciliation embodied in the treaty. The benefits of the arrangement will, says Mr. Gossellin, soon be realised, especially in the Rhine provinces, and in the coal-producing and manufacturing districts. As to its political advantages, the report says that the treaty is manifestly an immense gain for the cause of European peace, particularly because it is concluded for a term of ten years. The treaty is to be followed by the removal of many vexatious impediments at the Russian Custom-houses, this, apart from the reductions of duty, will tend greatly to facilitate the flow of trade between the two Empires, as well as the transit trade through Germany, which is a very important one. Mr. Gosselin regards the willingness of the Russian Government to bind itself to a definite tariff which cannot be increased during the existence of the treaty as indicating a significant change in the commercial policy of Russia. Hitherto that Power has maintained, as an essential condition absolute liberty to raise the duties on imports at any time. He further intimates that the strenuous opposition of German agriculturists to the treaty was founded on a mistaken notion that the maintenance of differential duties against Russian grain tended to sustain high prices in Germany. So long, however, as the German markets were open to supplies of cereals from the United States, Austria-Hungary, Roumania, and other countries upon which only the reduced duties now accorded to Russian grain were charged, the differential duties could really have no effect upon prices.

It is not without significance that the Mexican papers are beginning to ask why Mexico should continue to pay interest on her public debt, contracted before the money basis was limited to gold, in that metal, now that gold has been artificially enhanced in value by the action of the very creditors concerned. The conduct of the Mexican people under the circumstances has, it is argued, been "heroic," but such conduct "is not business." This will not be agreeable reading to English investors in Mexican gold securities, and happily there is no apparent intention on the part of the Mexican Government to attempt repudiation of its gold liabilities. At the same time, it cannot be denied that there is at least something to be said for the view taken by the Mexican paper, as this country has not only refused to do anything to arrest the appreciation of gold, but has directly assisted that movement by closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver.

The Lyons silk conditioning figures for last week give a total of 92,774 kilos, as against 85,104 kilos in the previous week, and 93,040 kilos in the corresponding week last year. No change in the condition of the market is reported. Buyers and sellers appear to be alike awaiting the outturn of the new European silk crops. Business has, indeed, been done at still lower prices than those accepted in the preceding week, but these are cases which occur every year when certain holders make forced sales in order to procure funds for purchases of the new cocoons ; the only difference is that this year there are more of such forced sellers than in previous years. Business in fabrics has been no better than in the material. There have been buyers in the market, but the persistent decline of prices has caused them to restrict their operations to very small quantities. The weakness of the silver market and the strike of silk weavers in the United States have also adversely affected the prices of the material. Notwithstanding that the weather has lately been unfavourable no serious complaint respecting the progress of the worms has been heard in France ; but in Italy, where the worms are less advanced, the mulberry foliage has been damaged in many districts by storms. The damage is not very serious so far, but it has diminished the confidence of the Italians in a crop equal to that of last year. The crop in China is expected to be slightly less than last year's. The Marseilles market has been a little more active than in the preceding week. The Italian markets have not improved ; on the contrary, though the movements of the Italian exchange have been favourable to exports, silk prices have continued to decline.

In their circular, dated May 18, Messrs. Hubbard, Price, and Co., of New York, describe the position of the American cotton market as follows :—"The speculative buying power of the country has practically been destroyed by the uncertainty attending the disposition of the Tariff Bill in Congress, and the presentation of the Anti-Option Bill by Mr. Hatch has also had the effect of chilling all idea of buying on the part of those who at low prices are usually found in the market to absorb the offerings of weak holders. These two factors are the reasons for the weakness in the market which has carried the prices to the lowest point on this crop, and it is the knowledge that there is neither the demand for actual consumption nor a desire on the part of speculators to buy cotton, that has created the impression throughout the trade that cotton, though low, may follow in the footsteps of wheat, and enter the new crop at a very low range of values. On all sides it is admitted that the supply of cotton is not as great as had been estimated by those who expected a large crop, and the visible supply on the 1st of September will be materially reduced from what it was last year, leaving the question of price under ordinary circumstances to be governed by the contingencies which may occur to the growing crop. But all basis for absorption of cotton, either by manufacturers or by speculators, who are as necessary as the manufacturers, has been brushed away by the feeling of uncertainty and depression which pervades trade circles, and until that uncertainty is relieved it is difficult to point to any special cause why the market should advance, excepting always, as we have before stated, a serious damage to the growing crop. With these discouraging elements controlling the situation, it is not a pleasant fact to record that they are intensified by the general belief that the acreage devoted to cotton has been largely increased this year, and that the Government report is practically ignored and regarded as absurd. At the same time the market is flooded with despatches from the South, reporting an excellent condition of the crop."

THE MAHABLESHWAR TEMPLE INCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY G[illegible]ETTE."

Sir,—I do not wish to prolong the controversy published in the newspapers *in re* the Mahableshwar Temple incident, but I feel bound to say that Mr. Bhagvat and his friends have exaggerated it. There are at various other places several kunds (reservoirs) like the one at Mahableshwar, which are held in equal or even greater esteem by the Hindus. One of them is situated on the sacred hill of Girnar, near Junagadh. There, too, the water flows from a cow's head. Hindu pilgrims from various parts of India go there to bathe in it. That kund is allowed to be inspected by non-Hindus, who walk on its walls without their shoes. I have myself been near the cow's head and have seen the flowing of water into it. The Hindus only object to a non-Hindu touching the water, but walking round it is not objected. As Mr. Baig did not touch the water of the kund there could be no pollution. So Mr. Bhagwat had no reason to denounce Mr. Baig. But the fact is that to keep a monopoly of all posts in British service to themselves the Hindus always try to make out that a Musalman is unfit for it, and for that purpose they catch hold of every plausible incident, and so distort its facts as to put him in a bad light. Mr. Bhagvat being a graduate has done so through the more powerful agency of newspapers, while his humbler co-religionists do so either through anonymous letters or applications. But it is hoped, that Government will not be led away by these dodges.—Yours, &c.,

A MUSALMAN.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The main issue raised by the gurus of the Mahableshwar Temple and their supporters and advocates was the alleged defilement of the building by the entrance of a Mahomedan. This issue has now been effectually exploded by such abundant, independent, and weighty testimony as is beyond the shadow of a doubt.

An accessory allegation attached to the incident was that Mr. Baig misrepresented or concealed his nationality for the purpose of gaining admission into a place closed to strangers. Apart from the obvious consideration that there was no need whatever for any such misrepresentation in view of the fact that the gurus commonly take non-Hindus inside the temple without questioning their nationality, it will appear from a close examination of Mr. Bhagvat's own contradictions that this story also has vanished into thin air. In his complaint to the Superintendent of Mahableshwar Mr. Bhagvat positively asserts that Mr. Baig told him that he was a *Hindu*. But in his letter of 12th June he alleges as positively that Mr. Baig said that he was a "non-Mahomedan." Now a "non-Mahomedan" may belong to any one of the thousand and one known creeds without being a Hindu, or he may profess no creed. These two allegations relating to a vital point in the story are not only irreconcilable but their author seems to have forgotten that there is no word or phrase in colloquial use in the vernaculars corresponding to "non-Mahomedan." The absurdity of any person describing himself as "non-somebody" is so patent that it needs no comment. Those who have watched the various phases of this trivial affair will doubtless endorse Mr. Gostling's indictment of Mr. Bhagvat that he is "either untruthful or ignorant of the facts, and, therefore, unfit to come before the public."

It is amusing to note that a "certain section of the native press" on finding that the bubble so ignominiously inflated by them as to the so-called defilement of the temple, has hopelessly burst, are now trying to obscure the main issue by catching at every straw such as the actual or intended payment of a certain sum of money, &c. They are very much mistaken if they think that these transparent tactics will continue to mislead the public, or anything will be gained by prolonging the controversy.

June 17. C. S. M. C.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It was not my intention to prolong the controversy about an issue, the real complexion of which has been exposed to the public by such weighty and impartial testimony as is beyond the shadow of a doubt, but as Mr. Bhagvat seeks to take advantage of Mr. Baig's official position, which precludes him for obvious reasons, from contradicting his statements published in your issue of the 16th inst., it seems necessary to point out to Mr. Bhagvat some of his own contradictions. It is admitted that Mr. Bhagvat hastened to withdraw his complaint, after willingly accepting Mr. Baig's letter of the 7th ult., which states the facts and the circumstances under which he was taken inside the temple. In that letter Mr. Baig clearly states that he let the guru distinctly understand that he was a non-Hindu, and that he in no way concealed or misrepresented his nationality. Why did Mr. Bhagvat act on a letter which gave the lie direct contradiction to his allegation that Mr. Baig misrepresented his caste?

Besides, it appears to me very strange that instead of contenting himself with remonstrating with Mr. Baig against his entrance, why did he not peremptorily command the Guru not to conduct him into the sacred precints of the temple, as Mr. Bhagvat knew him to be a "Mahomedan, and that Mahomedan Mr. Baig the Oriental Translator ?" It was his bounden duty to have disabused the mind of the guru, if he was given to understand, as is alleged, that the visitor was a Hindu, and prevent the so-called defilement. He appears to have adopted quite a novel method, viz., remonstrating with Mr. Baig, who committed the heinous crime of "defying such remonstrance." How could Mr. Baig dare to do so, when a person of Mr. Bhagvat's position and education was concerned, even though he appeared to have had no connection with the temple.

It appears clear from the unimpeachable evidence, published in your columns over the signatures of such distinguished names, that the men in charge have been in the habit of introducing non-Hindus into the Krishnabai temple in the expectation of obtaining some *bukshish*, and Mr. Baig could possibly have had no motive in wantonly misrepresenting his nationality. It appears more likely that the guru finding himself detected in the very act of conducting a non-Hindu inside, hit upon the expediency of accusing Mr. Baig as having called himself first a Hindu and subsequently a Kanouj Brahmin, as the only way to escape the consequences of his cupidity. If some order exist by which non-Hindus are not to be permitted entrance into the Krishnabai temple, it is the duty of the people responsible for the management to see that they are rigorously enforced. It is no use waxing indignant, as Mr. Bhagvat appears to have done, against people who are conducted inside by the gurus in charge, but adequate measures should be adopted to keep in check the avarice of the men they employ. The public could not help coming to the conclusion that a trivial matter has been unnecessarily magnified for no other reason perhaps than that of Mr. Baig being the first Mahomedan Oriental Translator to Government.—Yours, &c.,

A. X.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Oriental with the outward English mails of the 8th instant, left Aden at 4 p.m., yesterday. She brings the following passengers :—

From London : Mr. H. A. Payne, Col. J. H. S. Kirkwood, Lieut. F. W. Daniells, Mr. S. M. Reza, Mr. Anoor Slugh, Miss A. Senior, Mr. A. T. Houldecroft, Mrs. Houldecroft, Mr. Matthews, Mrs. Cook, Surg.-Major R. H. Cama, Mr. D. Pym, Mr. Wetherill, Mr. Marillier, Mrs. Longbottom, infant and child, Mr. A. Mason, Mr. J. McDonald, Miss M. Watson, Mr. F. W. Douglas-Hamilton. Mr. H. R. Stay, Mr. S. C. Warner, and Mr. W. W. Cook.

From Brindisi : Mr. F. W. Read, Capt. H. Melville, Mr. A. T. Crawford, Mr. Cursetjee, Mr. M. G. Euston, Messrs. N. and M. David, Mr. Peter Swan, Mr. R M. Smyth, Capt. H. Wells-Cole, General M. Protheroe, Major A. W. Radcliffe, Mr. C. B. Rosenplauler, Mr. A. Bonnaud, Mr. A. M. Pirie, Mr. J. H. Hewitt, Mr. J. M. Vacha, Fashied Dien Ahmed, Mr. G. B. Desai and friend, Mr. R. S. Brown, and Mr. Shrimant Baupatras Gaikwad.

For Kurrachee : Dr. M. J. Jackson.

MILITARY NEWS.

We hear that Colonel H. Cowper, Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay Circle, intends proceeding to England on three months' accumulated privilege leave, leaving Bombay by the mail of the 13th July.

The following appointments are sanctioned:—No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery.—Lieutenant A. W. Money, Royal Artillery, to officiate as Commandant. No. 1 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent.—Captain A. G. Johnson, Royal Artillery, to be Commandant. Welsh Fusiliers.—Lieutenant R. G. B. Lovett, to be Acting Paymaster. 1st Punjab Cavalry.—Lieutenant R. St. C. Battine, 16th Lancers, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation. 35th Sikhs.—Captain P. W. D. Brookman, from 5th Bengal Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Commander.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

If the mud-marks at Delhi have done nothing else they have augmented the ranks of F. Company 1st P. V. Rifles ; for no fewers than ten fresh names have been placed on the rolls within twenty-four hours.

An Ootacamund correspondent writes :—In addition to the monument to be put up to mark the spot where the late Captain Preston was drowned in the Pykara river, a tombstone will be placed over that officer's grave in St. Thomas' Churchyard and a brass tablet, similar to that put up in memory of the late Captain A. E. Russell, R.A., a brother A.-D.-C., will be placed in St. Stephen's Church. The stained glass window in memory of the late Mrs. Wentworth Watson has been placed in St. Stephen's Church. The subject of it is the "Good Shepherd."

H. H. the Dowager-Maharani of Kashmir and Jammu, died on Wednesday night after a long and lingering illness. Great sympathy is felt by all classes for H. H. the Maharaja and his brothers. The remains of the Maharani were carried to the burning ghat with every respect and honour due to her position, and amidst a great crowd of the natives of Jammu. His Highness the Maharaja, his brothers, and all officials followed bare-foot in a burning sun to perform the funeral ceremonies according to established Hindu custom. All offices and shops were closed, and street mourning, as a mark of respect, was observed everywhere.

In the course of last year the Director of Bengal Surveys suggested to the Behar Indigo Planters' Association that instruction classes should be formed to train assistants in factories to measure with the Gunter's chain, extract areas with the comb or acre scale, and other allied accomplishments. It was intended to form a similar class for zemindars generally, but the proposal does not seem to have met with support. No applications were received ; and the Board of Revenue to whom the suggestion was referred remarked with due caution that while they would view with satisfaction the spread of a knowledge of surveying among planters "and also among other classes of persons less able to guard their own interests," they did not think that this proposal fell within the scope of the operations under their control and they declined, therefore, to express their formal and official approval of the scheme.

Although as yet only part of the Punjab has received rain, and that of no long duration, it is quite evident that the monsoon wind reached the Province days ago some three weeks before its time. Clouds are constantly forming, and the air is moist. At Lahore, after an exceedingly hot evening, which sent up the thermometers indoors several degrees higher than they had been at any previous time this year, a cool wind set in, evidently coming from some moist area. Similarly variable conditions have prevailed at other plain stations in the Punjab, and in the Hills, although there has been nothing like persistent rain, monsoon conditions prevail. In Kulu there have been thunderstorms and hours of heavy rain, which was very welcome for the crops.

The present Provost of North Berwick (Mr. J. R. Whitecross) has an unusually good golfing record. He has won the scratch medal of the Tantallon Club on no fewer than thirteen occasions, including thrice three consecutive successes. Prizes almost innumerable have also fallen to his share in various competitions, and in his prime he was reckoned the "cock of the green" of North Berwick. Mr. Whitecross can also lay claim to having played every hole of the local course at one time or other in three. In their best days he and ex-Provost Brodie, of Burgh Police Bill fame, made a most powerful couple in a foursome, and in their many encounters in partnership were comparatively seldom worsted. Although, owing to advancing years, they play very little nowadays, both show the very keenest interest in all affairs pertaining to the Royal game.

The Emperor William is again going to England for the Cowes Regatta week. His Majesty will embark at Wilhelmshohe in his yacht the Hohenzollern, which is to carry him direct to Cowes, and he will live on board that vessel during his stay in the Solent, which is likely to extend over ten days. The regatta begins on August 7, but it is probable that the Emperor will arrive at Cowes in time to go to Goodwood Races on the Cup-Day, which is August 2. The Queen will give three State banquets in the new Indian Room, at Osborne, in honour of the Emperor, and there are to be other Royal entertainments, as the Prince of Wales will then be staying at Cowes on board the Osborne. The Emperor has intimated his intention of being present at the annual dinner of the members of the R. Y. S., which is fixed for Tuesday, August 7. The Prince of Wales will be in the chair.

At the Missionary Conference at St. James's Hall, London, the President (the Bishop of Durham) said that Christianity was not merely an individual message. It was a social message. Men had to take their place in a great society, which fulfilled special functions in a body, both human and divine. The Gospel was a social force. Christianity was meant to hallow the varied relations of life, and to deal with man's manifold interests. He proceeded to argue that a Christian mission must be at once strong and varied in character. It seemed cruel to send a solitary teacher to deal alone with a whole tribe. (Loud cheers.) Every side of work must be represented, not evangelistic only but educational, often medical, and always female work. The nucleus of English residents, too, to be found in most places where missions were started must underlie the centre whence work should be carried on. That had always been the system of the S. P. G. He knew its difficulties, but unless the Gospel is represented as that of the whole English nation, it will not be received in its fullest and truest light by the heathen world. "The treatment of the poor whites in India," said a Governor-General, "was not only a danger to the State but a terrible scandal to the Church of England" We had too much to learn in the countries where we went as to the claims and bonds of family life.

There was quite an unusual interest attaching to the annual spring review of the Berlin garrison :—A sort of trial review of the Imperial Princes took place before the Emperor. A file of Foot Guards, under the command of Captain von Pluskow (who is known for his great height) and a lieutenant, constituted the body of troops with whom the Princes were reviewed. The Empress wathched her sons being drilled from a window. When the Emperor arrived the Princes gave him a smart military salute. He then gave a sign for the review to begin. The Princes at once drew their swords and marched to their places, the Crown Prince as officer, to the right, and the two others behind him. It was a pretty sight to see the Princes march past the Emperor five times to the military band. They could not keep in step with the long fellows of the Guards, and now and then had to make a jump. Each time they passed, the Emperor saluted. Next the soldiers went through the whole drill, and finally charged, the Princes taking part in every thing. All went off splendidly, although in the charge the Princes could not keep up with the Grenadiers, who were hurrying forward shouting "Hurra." Another march past concluded the proceedings. The Emperor, who corrected his sons when they made mistakes, was very satisfied with their performance. When all was over, the Princes beaming with joy, ran to their parents. Prince Adalbert ought really to enter the Army as an officer only on July 14, his tenth birthday ; but as the Emperor will then be on his trip in Norway, this military ceremony will probably take place earlier.

There is, according to the *World*, no foundation for the report which has been circulated all over Europe, that a marriage is contemplated between the Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch, the youngest brother of the Czar, and one of the daughters of the Prince of Wales. The Grand Duke Paul, who is as unpopular in Russia as his brother Sergius (the husband of Princess Elizabeth of Hesse), is a widower, his first wife having been the eldest daughter of the King and Queen of the Hellenes, who only survived her marriage for about a year. The Grand Duke Paul has actually never seen the daughters of the Prince of Wales, as they were away in Denmark when he came to England last autumn on a brief visit to the Queen at Balmoral, together with the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Sergius.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall, Mr. Abdulla Meherali Dharamsi presiding. There were also present :—Messrs. Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Messrs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Dominic A. D'Monte, Dinsha Bamanji Master, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Govardhandas Goculdas Tejpal, W. R. Hamilton, Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. G. Lund, Manekshah J. Talyarkhan, Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Mirza Husein Khan, Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Nowroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Pestonji N. Wadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Messrs. Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Rahimtulla Khairaz, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. S. Rebsch, G. W. Roughton, Major B. Scott, Messrs. Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Mr. R. H. Vincent, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

STORAGE OF LICENSABLE COMMODITIES.

The Corporation considered the following letter to the Secretary, No. 3,575, dated 14th May, 1894, from the Commissioner, suggesting that an addition be made at the foot of the table of fees sanctioned by the Corporation :—

"Sir,—I have the honour to say with reference to the fee table, sanctioned by the Corporation, under Sections 394 and 479 of the Act, that it often happens that a number of licensable commodities are stored under one roof or on one set of premises, and that where this is the case difficulties have arisen as to realizing more than the fee on a single one of such commodities instead of a cumulative fee equal to the total of the fees on each and of all of them, as was certainly the intention when the table was sanctioned. It was never intended, for instance, that if cotton, wool, hemp, rags, and hay were stored on one set of premises nothing but the fee for hay, or where kerosine oil, vegetable oil, turpentine, sulphur, matches, &c., were stored on one set of premises, nothing but the fee for kerosine oil should be realized. Under such circumstances the modicum of control which the fee is supposed to be a measure becomes a mere nullity. I beg, therefore, to suggest that the following addition be made at the foot of the fee table : "Whenever any premises are used for the storage for other than domestic use or selling, packing, pressing, cleansing, preparing, or manufacturing of two or more licensable commodities, in respect of each of which a fee is fixed by the above table, the fee to be levied shall be equal to the total of all the fees leviable in respect of each of such commodities."—I have, &c.,

H. A. Acworth,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay."

Captain Walshe proposed, and Major Scott seconded, that the proposed alterations be made.

A discussion having taken place as to the legal aspect of the question, Mr. W. R. Hamilton proposed an amendment that the matter be referred for report to a small committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal, Dr. Cowasji, and Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla.

Mr. Wacha seconded the amendment.

On a division the amendment was lost, and the Corporation adopted Captain Walshe's motion.

STORAGE OF HAY.

The Municipal Commissioner, in accordance with a resolution of the Corporation presented a detailed report on the subject of hay storage in the city. The subject being a difficult one, he had not been able to arrive at any completely satisfactory solutions, a detailed statement showed that the total quantity of hay imported into the city in 1892-93 was said to have been 161,060 tons. He had serious doubts as to the even approximate accuracy of the figure of imports by road, but was told that in 1892-93 they were unusually high owing to the loss of hay by fire at Frere Bunder. Having given a list of places licensed or authorized in 1893-94, as places of hay storage, the Commissioner stated it was frequently stored without a license at Khetwady Back Road, Falkkand Road, Balaram Street, corner of Falkland and Grant Roads, and frequent prosecutions had been instituted to put an end to the practice, but these had been and are, to a great extent, unsuccessful owing to the misplaced leniency of the Magistracy.

The memorandum continued : "With regard to the list of four places where hay is stored in large quantities the chief of the Fire-Brigrde writes to me as follows :—"These are open spaces of ground, and in the event of fire I should not entertain any fear for the safety of the several buildings in the neighbourhood of the stacks, unless a high wind was blowing in their direction when the burning hay would be carried towards them and place them in jeopardy.

"Mr. Nicholls adds a recommendation that a large main should be laid to protect the stacks at Frere Land Bunder, but this unfortunately, though highly desirable, cannot be done until a large main is laid in Sewree Road as proposed by me in recommendations for the extension of water mains, now before a Committee of the Corporation. There is at present only an old 3" main in Sewree Road, and on the occasion of the great fire at Frere Land Bunder in February 1893, it was found wholly inadequate to supply the fire engines, though the latter took all the water that could be got from it, thereby completely intercepting the water supply on to Sewree. A main ought to be laid to the stacks at Prere Road, Mody Bay, and as to this, I am in correspondence with the Port Trustees. The stacks at Worli are by the road side, but the only water-supply is from an old 3" main, the inadequacy of which has been the subject of frequent complaints, especially from the Pumping Station. The stacks at Clerk Road are now fairly well protected, hydrants having been placed in the Tulsi 24" main, while I have compelled the tenant of the ground to carry a 4" main from the latter up to and through the ground occupied by hay. At the other places mentioned in the first list in para. 3 above, the storage of hay is insignificant except at Gilder Street, where it is at times considerable, but always in pressed bales. The Parel Road Hay Market no longer exists, and in lieu of it a hay market has been opened at Clerk Road, East of Jacob's Circle, but there is no storage here properly so called. Of the four places of large storage, the most suitable relatively to the question of risk to surrounding property, is undoubtedly, Clerk Road, and next to it Worli Road. The two sites at Frere Road, though to some extent isolated, are near enough to large masses of buildings to be dangerous, if the wind blew in the direction of the latter. Burning hay travels great distances. Ashes and charred fragments from the great fire of 1889 at Clerk Road were carried as far as the south of the Fort. Having expressed an opinion that the project of introducing a system of storing pressed hay only, throughout the city generally, that it is even more important to store hay under cover than to press it, and if stored under cover, it must, from the necessities of space, be almost necessarily pressed first." The Commissioner continued : "The Superintendent of Licenses, who has given me much valuable help in this enquiry, after consulting the principal hay dealers, suggests a standard godown for pressed hay, 100 feet by 30 by 16, to be all of iron excepting the floor and foundations. The Executive Engineer has favoured me with an estimate of the cost of constructing such a godown, which would amount to about Rs. 15,500 or Rs. 16,000, according to the character of the foundations. I will take the smaller figure as a guide. The Suprintendent of Licenses writes to me as follows :—"The dimensions of the godowns designed by the Executive Engineer are 16 by 30 by 100=48,000 cubic feet. Each pressed bale measures about 4 by 3½ by 3 :—42, cubic feet and weighs on an average about 160 lbs. 48,000÷42 1,143 bales ; 1,143 bales × 160 lbs. ÷ 28 by 4 by 20=81½ tons." Mr. Master has been reckoning the bales to be of the size pressed by the Dederick process. It is clear that every inch of the internal space could not be used, and it will be safer to assume that each godown of the size named will accommodate 80 tons of pressed hay. The Superintendent of Licenses reports that about 23,000 tons of hay must be allowed for per diem at the four principal places of storage only, but taking the figure at only 20,000, this amount of hay would require 250 godowns. If this be divided by two, the number is still enormous. Mr. Murzban tells me the cost would be practically the same if the godowns were decreased in number and increased in size. 250 godowns at Rs. 15,500 each will cost Rs. 38,75,000—100 godowns would cost 15½ lakhs.'

"The hay dealers have told the Superintendent of Licenses that, if godowns were built, they would be willing to pay Rs. 300 a year for each building 100 by 30 by 20. This would be larger than those I have been considering, which are only 100 by 30 by 16, and I will take the cost of Rs. 18,000 instead of 15,500. Their cubic capacity would be 60,000 feet instead of 48,000. This would give about 1½ per cent. on the cost of the structure alone, without reckoning anything at all for rent of land. The dealers, however, in return for their rent of Rs 300 a year, would require that (*a*) a space of 5 feet should be left between each godown, (*b*) water-mains and hydrants should be provided (*c*) the whole of the godowns to be walled or railed in, all this, at the cost of the landlord.

"I have received a petition from hay merchants at Frere Land Bunder asking for an improvement in the water-supply (a most reasonable thing) and the construction of godowns or at least of a suitable enclosure. It is remarkable that it never seems to occur to these gentry that the accommodation and proper lodgment of their goods is a thing which primarily concerns themselves. They all think that everything must be done for them by other people. But I have, in fact, considerred the question on the latter basis, and it does not seem to me that it is practicable except (a) where land is very cheap, and (b) at a great sacrifice of public revenue, to provide for the warehousing or godowning of hay :—

The rents now paid are—(a) At Frere Land Bunder, Rs. 150 per annum for a stack 30 by 100. (b) At Frere Road, Mody Bay, Rs. 7 per mensem (Rs.84 per annum) for a stack 10 by 50. (c) At Clerk Road Rs. 4,000 for about 17,000 square yards to the Municipality by the lessee.—It would be practically impossible, I think, to levy a rent which would cover value of land, godowns, and appurtenances, such as water mains.

I am not prepared, therefore, to support a proposal to enforce the storage of hay under cover, that is, in incombustible buildings, more especially as it would practically render necessary the pressing of hay which, however advisable, would be a difficult thing to enforce, and there are localities enough within the island where hay can be stored in large quantities with very little danger except to itself. The policy of the Municipality has been to allow no storage of hay south of Clerk Road, except on the Port Trust estate. This seems to me to be the right policy to continue, and it should be applied to small as well as large storage, but not I think to pressed hay stored in suitable godowns. The License Department must continue its efforts to suppress petty storage in objectionable localities. This seems all that can be done at present beyond using every effort to ensure that hay stacks are properly protected by water mains.—I have, &c.,

H. A. Acworth, Commissioner.

On the motion of Mr. Unwalla seconded by Mr. P. D. Wadia, the letter was recorded.

WATER-SUPPLY AT COORLA.

As applied for by the Commissioner, sanction was given to water connections being granted to the lessees of the Bombay Municipal land at Coorla, outside Coorla Municipal limits, at the rate of annas 12 per 1,000 gallons; the water to be used partly for the purpose of a lime kiln and partly for drinking purposes for labourers working on the land, provided that the water is not to be used for irrigation purposes.

THE SERVICES OF THE ACTING ACCOUNTANT.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at the last meeting, the Municipal Commissioner forwarded the following memorandum :—

The Commissioner has the honour, with reference to Corporation Resolution No. 1634, of 10th instant, to forward a report from the Acting Chief Accountant, giving a history of his services in the Municipality. The Commissioner was satisfied of Mr. Pearson's proficiency as an accountant, as well as of his general ability, before he appointed him. He may mention that when he received charge from Sir Charles Ollivant, the latter particularly dwelt on Mr. Pearson's capacity as an accountant and indicated him as the proper person to take Mr. Sorabji's place during absence on long leave. Mr. Pearson discharged the duties of Acting Assessor and Collector in 1890 with marked ability, and it was owing to his acumen that the frauds which had been going on so long in that department were brought to light. The Commissioner knew early in this year that Mr. Sorabji wished to take furlough, and it was on this account that he appointed Mr. Pearson to act for him in January, February, and March, in order that he might satisfy himself that the opinion he had entertained of Mr. Pearson's competence for the appointment was well-grounded.

There are in the Commissioner's opinion only two officers besides Mr. Sorabji in the Municipal service who are fit for the post of Chief Accountant, one of them Mr. Pearson; the other, Rao Bahadur Virprasad Tapiprasad. The Commissioner entertains doubts whether the strain of the work in the Chief Accountant's office would not be too much for the physical strength of the latter. The only real alternative to Mr. Pearson was, therefore, to get in an officer from outside, say from the Accountant General's Department. But the pay available, Rs. 600, reduced to Rs. 480, if the *locum tenens* was a Government officer, was not sufficient to induce a competent outsider to undertake the duties, and an extra grant would have been necessary. But the Commissioner was averse to going outside the Municipal service when there was a competent officer within it.

H. A. Acworth, Commissioner.

The enclosure from Mr. Pearson was as follows :—

To the Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—In reply to your No. 3682, of the 15th instant, I have the honour to give below details of my services. In 1878, Mr. J. H. Grant, the Municipal Commissioner, promised me an appointment as Accountant in the proposed establishment for the Tulsi Water Works, but the establishment proposed not being sanctioned, I was offered, and accepted, the appointment of Inspector of Lighting, on the 21st January 1879. When, consequent on the Malabar Hill Reservoir enquiry case, the Engineer's establishment was re-organised, I was appointed, on the 10th January 1880, the Accountant, and on the 1st August 1880, the Manager and Accountant of the office. I continued as Manager and Accountant till the 11th April, 1886, when I was appointed the Senior Superintendent in the Assessment Department. I acted three or four times as Assistant Assessor, and ont he 1st April 1889, Sir Charles Ollivant appointed me as his Assistant. I acted as Assessor and Collector from 1st, June 1890, till 30th November 1890. I acted as Chief Accountant from 22nd January to 19th March, 1894, and from the 28th April I have again been appointed to act as Chief Accountant. My total service in Municipal employ is over fifteen years, during fourteen of which I have had to deal with the accounts of one Department or another of the Municipality. I may mention that previous to being employed in Municipal service, I had served Government in the Customs Department—in the account branch, the Commissioner's Office, and the outdoor establishment—from 6th July 1865 to 1st March 1877, or for a period of close on twelve years.—I have, &c. W. Pearson, Acting Chief Accountant.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta proposed that the memorandum be recorded with an expression that "In the opinion of the Corporation the post of Chief Accountant of the Municipality ought to be filled by an officer possessing higher or more special training, experience, and financial ability." In moving the resolution Mr. Mehta remarked that the memorandum had been submitted by the Commissioner in pursuance of a resolution moved by him (Mr. Mehta) at a previous meeting of the Corporation, when the Commissioner was requested to report on the previous history of the services of Mr. Pearson, acting Chief Accountant. Mr. Mehta wished to call the attention of the Corporation to what discussion took place at the Legislative Council when the Municipal Act was passed with regard to the power of appointing the Chief Accountant of the Bombay Municipality. The late Mr. Justice Telang and he contended on that occasion at the Council that the power of appointment of the Municipal Chief Accountant should be vested in the Corporation, as was the case with regard to the posts of the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer. He was surprised to hear the Commissioner state that whatever might have taken place at the Legislative Council, the Act was passed in its present condition, and under the Act the sole power of appointing an officer to the post was vested in him. He failed to understand why those remarks were made at all. The post of the Chief Accountant differed from other posts the power of the appointment with regard to which was vested in the Commissioner. He did not for a moment question as he said on the last occasion and was now repeating that the power was legally and by Act vested in the Commissioner. The Commissioner had the power to name and appoint a person to the post, but there were other powers vested in another body to see if the power had been properly exercised or not—namely, the power vested in the Municipal Corporation criticising the actions of their officers. The Corporation were entitled to pass an opinion upon the manner in which the power of appointment was exercised by him. Of course, by this he did not for a moment mean to indicate that they could point out to him that such and such a person should be appointed to a particular post. That was not the way in which he wanted the Corporation to deal with the question. The Commissioner's report went on to show that the appointment appeared to him to be justifiable at first sight. But having read the whole report he found that the Commissioner's conception of the importance and character of the Chief Accountant greatly differed from that of the Corporation. The Commissioner told them that for that post nothing beyond mere knowledge of accounts was required. Any person with a little knowledge of addition and subtraction could occupy the post and do the work. The work of the Chief Accountant of the Bombay Municipality being to deal with large sums of money, and loans and investment business, besides being the financial adviser of the Commissioner, they always thought the Chief Accountant should be a person of special training, experience, and financial ability. From what the Commissioner had written in the memorandum there were no such things to be found, and he did not seem to consider that such should be the Chief Accountant. The speaker would quote one instance to show that knowledge of the Municipal Act with regard to managing Municipal funds was necessary for the Chief Accountant. The other day, the Commissioner had to ask leave of the Standing Committee to allow him to separate the account of the "Leper Asylum" from the Municipal Accounts, as the two were mixed up. The Municipal Chief Accountant must be failing to do his duty if he did not know that the accounts of an independent institution ought not to be mixed up with the Municipal account. The accountant in one sense might be termed the guide of the Commissioner in that he might tell him what ought not to be entered into the Municipal accounts. If the Chief Accountant only knew his duty and had the knowledge he must have, he would not have mixed up the two accounts. The Chief Accountant was the adviser and guide of the Commissioner and Controller of Municipal finances. Even though under the Act the Commissioner had the power of appointing an officer to the post yet the officer was not a servant of the Commissioner. It was the duty of the Corporation to see that in appointing an officer the Commissioner was doing what was right and proper to do in the interest of the Municipality. The second paragraph of the Commissioner's letter was important in one respect. It said why Mr. Pearson was appointed Chief Accountant. The resolution in pursuance of which the report was submitted did not say that he was incompetent. He (Mr. Mehta) was always satisfied to find that the Commissioner was always doing his duty from his own point and after satisfying himself. As it was mentioned there that Sir Charles Ollivant had promised to give the appointment to Mr. Pearson he (Mr. Mehta) wished to know if such a statement by Sir Charles Olivant was committed to paper. Had he put down something in writing to that effect for the guidance of his successor. As the Commissioner (Mr. Acworth) was silent he presumed there was no such promise on paper. He (the speaker) was also very much surprised to find the sentence that Mr. Pearson had discovered the frauds committed by a ward clerk in the Assessor and Collector's Department while he was acting as the head of that Department. This statement refreshed Mr. Mehta's memory for he knew that a very large committee was appointed to take evidence and find out as to by whom those frauds were committed and why they were not detected in the beginning. The report of the Committee clearly said that it was not owing to Mr. Pearson that the frauds were discovered, but in consequence of the examination of the books by the then Assistant Assessor and Collector Mr. Pherozeshah Rustomji, that the fraud was discovered. The last-named officer wrote to the Commissioner that a further examination might be made. It was upon this that the whole fraud could be discovered. Thus so far as Mr. Pearson was concerned he had not found out any fraud. On the contrary it was found out that Mr. Pearson was the Superintendent of the clerk who had committed the fraud. The dates of Mr. Pearson's appointment as the Superintendent of the ward and the report of the committee were before the Corporation. Mr. Virprasad's report showed that the clerk was keeping irregular accounts. But then it was stated that the duties of the Superintendent were of such a nature as to have rendered it impossible for him to look into those accounts. That was with regard to Mr. Pearson discovering the fraud. Another argument in favour of Mr. Pearson was that he had acted for two months as an accountant. He did not think it was possible to have a special training of an accountant by remaining for two months in a department of complicated accounts. However he wished to make one remark; how was it that though the Chief Accountant's post was vacant during Sir Charles Ollivant's time Mr. Pearson was not then appointed to the post? The third paragraph in the letter was most remarkable for it added nothing to the knowledge of the Corporation about Mr. Pearson's qualifications. Mr. Mehta was sure that if the Commissioner had applied for it, the Corporation would certainly have sanctioned a larger sum than Rs. 600 for securing a really competent man for the post. The hon'ble councillor did not wish to say anything with regard to the general efficiency of Mr. Pearson, but the office of inspector of lighting was hardly a post which qualified a man for the post of Chief Accountant. Mr. Pearson it was urged was in the engineering department but the members knew how the Corporation considered the system of keeping accounts in the engineering department unsatisfactory. The Chief Accountant's system was exactly contrary to that of the engineer's department. The history of the present actingChief Accountant's past services showed that he jumped from the customs into the Municipal service. First he was an inspector of lighting, then as accountant in the engineer's department, and then three months he acted as the Assessor and Collector. Mr. Mehta impressed on the Corporation that he was one of those who held that it was not right on the part of the Corporation to interfere in the executive power of the Commissioner. But in this case he considered that this particular post must be filled by a man of higher training in financial and account departments. He had no hesitation in coming to that conclusion after reading the letter. On that conclusion, Mr. Mehta added, was based the resolution. He wanted the Corporation clearly to understand that by that resolution they did not tell the Commissioner that he must appoint this or that man. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal, in seconding the proposition, said that the fact that the Chief Accountant should be a person who could advise and guide the Municipal Commissioner might be more appreciated from the fact that in past years when the Municipal government of Bombay was managed by the Bench of Justices, the Municipality had incurred heavy debts owing to their Chief Accountant not being able to guide the Commissioners in financial matters. The Municipal debt had run to such a high figure as thirty lakhs of rupees, and in 1872 the anxiety of repaying the debts was so extreme that a special Bill was introduced in the Governor's Council. It was however afterwards withdrawn. During the discussion it was pointed out that the mismanagement of the Municipal accounts had caused it. His object in laying this fact to show before the Corporation was that their Chief Accountant should be a person who understood finances well, and who could advise the Commissioner as to whether certain investments would be profitable or otherwise. Referring to the frauds in the assessment department Mr. Javerilal said that Mr. Pearson was not the person who discovered them, but Atmaram Motiram who first called the attention of Mr. Pearson to them.

Mr. Cuffe remarked that as a new member he did not feel competant to reply to the various points raised in favour of the resolution which he thought amounted to a vote of censure on the Commissioner. But there was one point with regard to which he felt himself competent to comment as a business man. It was with regard to Mr. Mehta's remark as to whether Sir Charles Ollivant had promised to appoint Mr. Pearson to the post. He (Mr. Cuffe) was prepared to accept that it was so. As to the question of Mr.Acworth being influenced by that advice he (the speaker) as a business man thought that Mr. Acworth in so doing was only following the footsteps of those who assume charge of a large department, a bank or a firm. It would be natural in a large bank or business firm for the new officer while taking over charge as head of the concern to make all the enquiries he could and for the man delivering over the charge to give all the information. He thought there was some force in Mr. Acworth's argument which had been lost sight of by those discussing the question.

Mr. Roughton moved an amendment that the memorandum be recorded. He did not think, there were sufficient grounds or proofs before the Corporation to adopt Mr. Mehta's resolution. The Act having vested the power in the Commissioner, he had appointed an officer, and the Corporation should not assume without proofs that the officer appointed was not the fit person. In the absence of it being proved that Mr. Pearson was not the best man appointed from among the Municipal servants, it was not fair to pass a resolution of the kind proposed by the Hon. Mr. Mehta. The Commissioner having knowledge of the special qualifications of the whole staff the Corporation could not abruptly be called in error. Under these circumstances he submitted that the Corporation were not justified in passing the resolution, which implied that the Commissioner had not discharged his duties even suggested that there was anyone else better fitted for the post.

Mr. Vincent seconded the amendment.

Captain Walshe, in supporting the amendment, remarked that though he was listening to Mr. Mehta's speech he was afraid he failed to make out anything—(laughter)—except that he said what took place at the Legislative Council, the procedings at which meeting were very interesting to him, Mr. Mehta only. Whatever might have been demanded with regard to the power of appointing the Chief Accountant the legislature did not grant it, and using good sense, or if they liked bad sense, the Government did not give the Corporation that power. Whatever was done the Act was there, and under the Act the Chief Accountant was to be appointed by the Commissioner. He concluded by advising the Corporation "never rattle in the good word censure, better leave it alone."

Dr. Bahadurji, speaking in favour of the original motion observed that the banks and other firms could not be compared with the Municipality because the former had no such history as was furnished to them with regard to the Bombay Municipality. Coming to the report submitted by the Commissioner, Dr. Bahadurji said that he was asked to submit special facts and reasons which induced the Commissioner to appoint Mr. Pearson to the post of acting Chief Accountant. He had taken the trouble to read the papers, and the conclusion he had come to was—and he was sure the other members would agree with what he had done—that the Municipal Commissioner was led away by feelings rather than by facts. When a man was carried away by feelings and when feelings got the better of facts he was apt to be inconsistent. The Commissioner, as Mr. Mehta had pointed out, had satisfied the Corporation with regard to his feelings but not facts. He (Dr. Bahadurji) tried to find out the reasons, but there were none at all. The Commissioner relied a great deal upon the promise of Sir Charles Ollivant—that was an instance of his feelings. Sir Charles Ollivant would have taken the first opportunity if he had thought Mr. Pearson was fit to be appointed to the post of the Chief Accountant, but though several opportunities presented themselves he was not appointed to the office. Referring to the fraud Dr. Bahadurji remarked that there was evidence to show that Mr. Pearson discovered it.

It being a quarter past five Mr. G. Lund proposed an adjournment but found no seconder.

Mr. Hamilton said he would vote for the amendment, but not for the reasons put forward by Mr. Roughton. He would vote for it on an entirely different ground. He did not think that because the Commissioner did not reply whether or not there was a promise by Sir Charles Ollivant there was none made to that effect. He was sure Sir Charles must have made the promise and the Commissioner was perfectly justified in acting up to the suggestion. It was a gross injustice he thought to bring a man from outside and put him at the head of a department, the other officers having for several years giving their good service for the benefit of that department. No act would be regarded as a greater injustice to the officers and men of a department above whom an outsider was placed as their head. The Commissioner found a certain officer, the best man under him, for the post, and accordingly appointed him to the same. It was hardly possible for the Commissioner to have appointed a person to the post, who would satisfy every individual member of the Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, in finally replying to the whole debate, said that he always wished to see businessmen like Mr. Cuffe on the board, and he quite understood his argument, but he wanted him to understand clearly that he never said there was no promise made by Sir Charles Ollivant. The latter was in the habit of committing to paper whatever suggestions he thought were likely to guide his successor, and if such a one was made in the present case, it would have carried a great weight which a mere suggestion in a chat or conversation would not carry. Mr. Roughton, he submitted, wanted him to do exactly what he wished most to avoid. He wanted the Corporation to name the man they thought fit for the post. That was not the business of the Corporation at all. It was the Commissioner's business and duty to appoint a man and the Corporation's to criticise the same. If the Commissioner could not do it he failed to do his duty. The Corporation were not going to pass a vote of censure on the Commissioner, and he did not want them to do so. They were passing their opinion as to his performance of the duty. Every time that Corporation passed such an expression of opinion did not mean a vote of censure. The Corporation often praised and thanked the Commissioner, and in taking together all these resolutions if more were to be found against the Commissioner, then alone a vote of censure might be said to have been passed against him. He wished to point out to Mr. Roughton and Captain Walshe that the legislature had refused to give them certain right, and for that reason it was all the more incumbent upon the Corporation to criticise the action of the Commissioner, who was given ample opportunity to lay before them all his arguments.

On a division at quarter to six o'clock, the amendment was lost by 12 votes against 29, the original motion of Mr. Mehta being carried by 29 to 12 votes.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

UNIVERSITY CHANGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Well would it have been, had "K." left the University controversy to itself, instead of telling us, what we already thought to be the case, that the discussion has ceased in the press and will be renewed only in the Senate house and with it at the same time entering into the discussion as to the propriety or otherwise of a proposed change. For by doing these things, it seems, he wishes that no discussion should now take place in the press, and he hardly laid down this restrictive statement when directly and in the same letter, he goes against it. Thus while he himself enters into the lists of debate, he shuts the door against those that may wish to controvert his arguments which procedure few like he has intentionally or unintentionally been an instrument of continuing the debate in the press. As to what he observes, I may say, that hardly any students, just at present hope the proposed change to be so early successful as to be applied this year to the examinations, and so there is at present little chance or fear of their wasting their time idly. As regards "K.'s" arguments, they are as well against the existing manner of examinations as against the proposed change for in no examination but M. A. (Languages), are all subjects changed every year, and it is generally the case that a student who fails in a special subject of the year, pays next year less attention to the permanent subjects in which he passed; and thus there is already the waste of time of which "K." is so very apprehensive. Besides if a higher percentage system (as suggested by some gentlemen) for granting the concession proposed, be adopted, the students will of course have to work hard, and thus too the fear may be dispelled. Other similar reasons to expose the weakness in arguments like "K.'s" are published, they say, by the Bombay University Union.—Yours, &c.,

Surat, June 16. DARVENDI.

THE MONSOON.

The s. s. Ormidale, which arrived in harbour, on Saturday, from Madras, under the command of Captain B. K. Butler, reports having experienced ordinary monsoon weather and rough sea.—The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Karagola, which arrived here, on Sunday from Karachi, under the command of Captain J. W. Livingstone, encountered variable, unsettled weather with light to fresh breeze, with heavy sea swell until within forty miles off Bombay.—The s. s. Knight Companion, which came in harbour yesterday, from Barry, under the command of Captain T. Williams, experienced fine weather all the way to Socotra, and thence fresh monsoon.

A native craft, named Gaja Dowlat Pershad, owned by Dyal Ruttonsey, of Dwarka, Rajkote, and in charge of tindal Abdula Mahadu, encountered stormy weather when within a day's sail of Kutch Mandvi, and the tindal was consequently compelled to alter the course. The boat was brought to Bombay safely and anchored on the Chowpatty sea-shore on the 15th instant. On the following morning the boat partially sank owing to one of the planks starting and a large portion of the cargo, consisting of cocoanuts, timber, coir-rope, &c., was washed overboard. Some of the cargo was jettisoned in order to lighten the boat, which was subsequently floated, and is now undergoing repairs on the Chowpatty sea-shore.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE PRIEST.

The *Zanzibar Gazette*, of May 23, says :—Maneckji the acting high-priest of the Parsee community, met with his death under very sad circumstances, early last Friday morning, at the Parsee Shamba. An enquiry was held the same morning, at the Shamba, by Mr. de Sausmarez (magistrate) with a jury of three, consisting of Messrs. Marsden, Kaikobad Cowasjee Dinshaw, and Rustomji Naoroji Talati. It appeared that the deceased since his arrival in Zanzibar, four months ago, had been subject to continual attacks of fever, which left him very much depressed, and whilst in this state of mind he had hanged himself from a tree in the grounds. When he was discovered, a messenger was promptly despatched into town for medical assistance, and although Drs. Nariman and Sorabji were quickly in attendance life was found to be extinct. In accordance with the evidence, the jury returned a verdict, that the deceased Maneckji, committed suicide, whilst temporarily insane, induced by constant suffering from fever.

Cases of Asiatic cholera are reported from the German frontier.

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. Henry B. O. Coddington, the Hampshire Regiment, second son of the late Colonel F. Coddington, Bengal Staff Corps, and Miss Maud Elwes, second daughter of the late Mr. John Elwes, 7th Royal Fusiliers.

A terrible railway accident has occurred near Marshfield, Wisconsin, in consequence of the alleged tampering with a switch by some of the miners on strike. Shortly after daybreak an express train ran off the rails near Marshfield Station, and was almost entirely wrecked. Burning embers from the engine set fire to the wreckage, and before the flames could be extinguished eight passengers had been burned to death, among them Mr. William A. Russell, an English engineer, in the service of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company. A large number of the passengers were seriously injured.

THE WAZIRIS.

It is, perhaps, only natural that some impatience should be shown on the North-West frontier in the matter of settling accounts with the Waziris, a tribe that could, of course, be smashed easily enough if only orders were given to the military authorities to undertake a punitive expedition. The bad characters among the tribesmen have resented the occupation of the Zhob Valley and the opening out of the Gomul Pass, as they foresee that their predatory habits will sooner or later have to be abandoned, for the British Government does not accept the view that every border cateran has the right to raid upon his neighbour. Hence it is that a minority of the Waziris, seting at defiance the authority of the elders of the clan, have distinguished themselves during the last two years by acts which deserve severe punishment. They have commited what we in India term treacherous murders; they have waylaid small patrols and shot down our native soldiers; and they have necessiated the placing of numerous outposts in and about the Gomul. The local Political Officers have done their best to bring pressure to bear upon the tribe as a whole, and thus to check these outrages. Jirgas have been assembled at Tank from time to time, and the headmen of the Waziris have been made to understand that upon their shoulders rests the responsibility of keeping the unruly members of the tribe in order. But this is exactly what the elders cannot do. The frontier tribesman is as independent as he is ignorant and fanatical : and in every village in the Waziri hills there are a number of ruffians who set trible authority at defiance. It is these blackguards who give all the trouble, and it is a pity that they usually escape scot-free when out on a marauding expedition. They know every mile of the ground to be worked over : they can so plan their attacks as to avoid a collision with our troops; and their hills always afford them a safe place of retreat.

The problem is how to secure peace and security on the Waziri border without doing an injustice to the majority of the tribesmen who are anxious to be on good terms with the British Government. By multiplying outposts and by establishing an elaborate system of patrols any serious raid may be prevented, and stray marauders may be occasionally cut up; but for many months in the year the climate on the frontier is terribly trying and our soldiers must inevitably suffer from its effects. The wear and tear of a detachment on this kind of duty is out of all proportion to the work done; the expense is considerable, and it is some what humiliating to a great Government to have to use its military forces instead of relying, as elsewhere, upon border militia. Waziristan has been twice, at least, visited by punitive expeditions, and the usual punishment of destroying crops, burning villages, and blowing up towns has been inflicted; but the tribesmen have never really been brought under complete control. The older men may warn the younger and more impetuous spirits of the trouble that may fall upon the whole tribe if individual members persist in murder and robbery, but their words fall upon deaf ears. In all out dealings with frontier tribes it has been found that the one way of cowing them is to occupy some position whence they can be struck on flank or rear. The hills must be "turned" before the tribesmen will recognise that they must be on their best behaviour. We could quote a dozen instances of this, but we need only point to the occupation of Chilas and the temporary opening out of the Khagan Valley last year to establish the truth of our contention. The fanatical communities in the Indus Kohistan took alarm at the turning movement, and they have since refrained from hostilities. So it will be in the case of the Waziris. Under the Durand agreement made at Kabul, the limit of British and Afghan influence all along the North-West frontier has been clearly defined, and when the demarcation operations have been carried out our posts can be established in Wana in rear of Waziristan. Then the country will lie at the mercy of our troops; a combined movement can at any time be made into the hills from two or three directions, and opposition would be paralysed by all lines of retreat being cut. The Government have been blamed for not rushing into an expedition months ago, but there were obvious objections to this course when the demarcation of the Indo-Afghan border had not been begun. For the present it would seem to be politic to keep up the political pressure exerted upon the principal headmen of the class, to maintain the existing posts along the Gomul line and in the Bithani country until next cold weather, and eventually to have with our demarcation officers and those from Kabul escorts sufficiently large to convince the Waziris that the British Government and the Amir are determined to stand no more nonsense on this section of the border. This, no doubt, will be the policy adopted : Waziristan must come as much under our political influence and control as the Khyber hills, and if the local tribesmen have to be crumpled up they will have only themselves to blame. If the unruly minority among them cannot be coerced by their own headmen, they must be taught good manners at the muzzle of the breechloader.—*Pioneer.*

PROTECTION TO SEAMEN.

With reference to the Memorial to the Board of Trade in this connection, forwarded by the Rev. C. P. Hopkins, Superior General of the Seameam's Guild of St. Pau and River Chaplain of Calcutta, a case has been brought to notice by the Rev. Gentleman which shows how necessary the enquiry and interference asked for should be granted, and how absolutely a seaman is at the Captain's mercy. In the year 1892, Peter R. Evertz, a man of upwards 65 years of age, who had signed articles as Cook and Steward on board the Nova Scotia Barque "Minden" arrived in Calcutta, and complained to the Rev. Father Hopkins of ill-treatment by the Captain of his vessel, the man alleging that, owing to an affection in his eyes, he was unable to bear the heat of the galley fire or to properly attend to his duties. An enquiry was made by the Secretary of the Society, from which it appeared (apart from the ill-usage received by the man, and to which it is not now our purpose to refer) that Evertz was suffering from Hypetites and Dyspepsia, and after some difficulty he received permission to be examined by Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Sanders, M. D., Ophthalmic Surgeon, and Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, who reported that the man was suffering from commencing atrophy of the optic nerve in both eyes, which would in his opinion end in total blindess, and Dr. Sanders accordingly advised Evertz to leave his ship. The Doctor's opinion was communicated to the Shipping Master of the Port, and also to the Captain of the ship, and every effort made to obtain Evertz's discharge, but without success, the Shipping Master alleging that, without the Captain's sanction he was powerless to interfere and the Captain refusing to take any notice of communications made to him on the subject. Eventually, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was approached, and it was only when it became known that he contemplated a personal enquiry into the matter, that pressure was brought to bear upon the parties concerned, and Evertz obtained his discharge. It should be mentioned that in Evertz's case the man had to receive about £80 in wages, and was willing, and offered to forego a portion of the sum to obtain his discharge. Comment on such a state of the law appears unnecessary; the facts speak for themselves, and the sooner some remedial measure is adopted by the Board of Trade, the better, as it seems a monstrous absurdity that the lives and liberty of seamen should, to all intents and purposes, be absolutely in the discretion and control of the master.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CRICKET CLUB VS. ROYAL INDIAN MARINE CRICKET CLUB.

A match was played between the above Clubs on the Cooperage grounds, on Saturday. The match was drawn in favour of the Municipal Cricket Club, who scored 103 runs, and their opponents scored 54 runs for eight wickets when time was called. The following are the scores :—

MUNICIPAL C. CLUB.
1st Innings.

M R Wadia, b Tata	22
D C Daruwala, b Tata	3
S M Kaka, b Lt Beaumont	45
N B Dadarkar, run out	4
E J Hale, b Lieut Beaumont	8
B G Bhende, b Lieut Beaumont	1
Narayen Sittaram, c Tata	7
S Tomlinson, leg out Tata	0
M A D'Mello, b Lieut Beaumont	1
C Daruwalla, not out	2
J H Karanjia, st Tata	2
Extras	8
Total	103

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE C. CLUB.
1st Innings.

Mr Chits, b E J Hale	6
B Tata, c S Kaka	2
Lieut Waters, c Wadia	23
J Bharucha, b E J Hale	0
Capt Holland, c E J Hale	7
Lieut Mitchell	5
Lieut La Touche, c Wadia	0
Lieut Beaumont, run out	3
Lieut Lashte, c Dadarkar	0
Mr Gray } Lieut Royle } To bat.	
Extras	11
Total	54

Germany has imposed a surtax of fifty per cent. above the rates fixed on all the more important articles of merchandise imported from Spain and the Spanish colonies.

GOLD EXPORTS.

The large exports of gold which are now taking place from India will materially contribute to modify exchange difficulties. Not only will they help to swell the balance of trade in India's favour, but the gold thus set free may have an effect in checking the appreciation of the metal by providing additional supplies in Europe. Up to a year or two ago India absorbed several million pounds worth of gold annually. It passed into the country and was either hoarded as bullion or converted into jewellery. Now it is being brought out in large quantities, as the export of it offers a handsome profit, and there are no signs that holders will cease to produce it so long as this profit can be made. We have heard a good deal about the hoards of rupees in India, but less has been said about those of gold though it was known that the more precious metal had been steadily stored up for generations past. In Native States particularly this has been the case : it is the most portable porperty next to precious stones, and every Chief aims at having a gold reserve. One cannot calculate how many millions sterling are thus hidden away : there is a secretiveness about those who hoard which defies public curiosity. Here and there a shrewd Marwari or other Native banker may be able to make a fairly accurate etimate of the hoards in this or that State, but even these gentlemen are not in the full confidence of the Chiefs with whom they have dealings. As to the amount represented by jewellery it is only when a dacoity on a large scale occurs that the authorities learn how largely gold as well as silver ornaments have come to be used among the well-to-do classes. On a gala day, in certain towns, one sees evidence of the existence of gold bangles, trinkets, &c., and at various *melas* the case is similar. The district or police officer may safely estimate the prosperity of any particular area by closely noting what ornaments are worn by the women and children. In poverty-istricken districts, pewter and glass are in the ascendant; in others where the people are fairly well off silver will commonly be seen : in the most prosperous, say where irrigation works ensure bountiful crops, independence of the rains, or where the railway has given a quick means of disposing of the produce of the soil, gold ornaments will assuredly be visible on every side. When a petty zemindar rises to affluence, the first thing he does is to build a *pu ka* house and put his women behind the purdah : so when a cultivator finds his land yielding a good return he invests his surplus rupees in gold ornaments for his wife and children. The wealth thus distributed over India cannot possibly be calculated. Gold never seems to be abundant in the country, because it is absorbed with a rapidity which is extraordinary according to European ideas, and the coinage of *mohurs* has practically ceased; but all the same the millions of pounds worth of the metal which, for many years, have passed from the ports inland are mostly within the limits of the Empire. It is calculated that the shipments of the metal from Bombay during the current month alone will be nearly a crore in value, whereas the imports from January 1st to May 31st were less than eighty lakhs. At this rate the effect on the balance of trade must be very marked within the year.—*Pioneer*

HIGH COURT.—June 19.

[Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Farran.]

For Judgment.

274-93—Brown and M—Khetsidas Rambux vs Munchersha Sorabjee Mehta and another—Ardesir, H and D—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

108-92—Ardasir H and D—The Advocate-General vs Bai Poonjabai and others—Payne, G and S—Little, S N and B and Wadia and G—Part heard.

629-93—Shamrao P—Heerabai alias Saloobai vs Pandoo Casinath Thacker—Chalk, W and S.

390-93—Payne, G and S—Govindjee Mohunjee vs Dossa Kirpal—Mansuklal, D and J.

407-91—Tyabjee, D P and C—Hajee Khan Habib Khan vs Ramjee, Antone and another—Chalk, W and S.

268-92—Chalk, W and S—Pacotti San Jao vs Dagree—T A Bland.

For further direction on Commissioner's Report.

151-93—Wadia and G—Hajee Haroon Hajee Tyeb vs Hajee Ally Janmahomed.

76-93—Mansuklal D and J—Bai Dahi alias Nanivahu vs Hurgowandas Jeewandas and another—Muljee and R, and Little S N and B.

[Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Candy.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

253-93—Framjee and M—L A Watkins vs Hindujee Ganesh.

529-93—Chitnis M and M—Shivram Vithal Bhandarkar vs Sitipachabi and another—Janardhan and A

561-93—In person—Canjee Purbut and others vs Canjee Moorjee and others.

566-03—Mathubhai and J—Sakinabai vs Bhai Shaikh Tayabhai Abdoolally.

645-93—Chalk W and S—Narayen Pandurang Bhandarkar vs Waman Pandurang Bhandarker

133-94—Mooljee and R—Ebjee Oomersey and others vs Sardarmal Tajmal and another—Tyabjee D P and C.

202-94—Mansukhlal D J—Govindram Dwarkadas.

249-94—Payne G and S—Dolla Koopa and others vs Eswantrao Bhawoo

251-94—Payne G and S—Tribhowandas Jadowjee vs Curreembhoy Ebramjee and another—In person.

Defended New Long Causes.

69-91—In person a pauper—Hoorbai and another vs Heerajee Byramjee Shanga—K D Shroff.

70-94—In person—Framjee Hormusjee Dadhi vs Goolbai and others—In person.

7194—Bhaishunker and K—Luxmibai and others vs Bhai Ramchander—M H Khan.

75-94—Nanu and H—Manvel Henriques vs Joseph Augustino Chaves—M H Khan.

83-64—Payne G and S—Mapla Vana Anna Syed Mohidin Saheb vs Mancherjee Bamonjee Panthakey—Bicknel M and M.

86-94—Darasha B—Ramkshna Ballal vs Tukaram Baldew and others—Payne G and S.

89-94—In person—Kooshabai vs Rampartab Goolabroy—In person.

91-94—Ardesir H—The Standard Oil Co Ld vs Rumje Morararjee—Chalk W and S

92-94—J C Cama—Sallebhai Taibjee vs Dadabhai Nanabhai and others—In person.

94-94—Mooljee and R—Hira Ramjee and another vs Sakha Vira and others—Crawford B and Co, and Bicknell M and M

95-94—Ardasir H and D—Ardasir Framjee and others vs Merwanjee Hormusjee Mody—Edgelow and G.

[Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Starling

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Postponed Long Causes.

75-92—Mathubhai and J—Motichand Haruckchand and another vs Manockchand Kapurchand—Craigie, L and O—Part heard

356-91—Craigie, L and O—Goverdhandas Khatav vs Rampurtab Sunnatrai and another—Undefended.

484-93—In person, a pauper—Bai Fatmabibi vs Bai Lutifabai,

307-93—Bhaishunker and K—Ramnarayen Nathuram vs Munguldas Candas and another—Edgelow and G.

328-93—Bhaishunker and K—Bansilal Abirchund vs Mungul-das Candas and another—Edgelow and G.

222-93—Tyabjee, D, P and E—H H Nawab Shamsi Jehan Begum Saheba vs The National Bank of India, Ld—Little S N and B.

For hearing on Commissioner's Special Report.

67-86—Framjee and M—Khudiza Begum and others vs Awad bin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jung Bahadur—Crawford, B and C

Postponed Long Causes.

595-90—Tyabjee, D, P and C—Damodhar Sooonderdas and another vs Lilladhar Shamjee—Brown and M.

527-93—Crawford, B and C—Narrondas Raojee vs Purshotumdas Nagurdas and another—Chitnis, M and M.

525-92—Edgelow and G—Latiff Hassum and others vs Hajee Cassum Joosub and others—Chalk, W and S, Bicknell, M and M.

528-93—Mansuklal, D and J—Jeenabhai Ramchandra vs Jugjeewun Nanabhai and another—Edgelow and G.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

MATCHES, 1894.

June 20—R I Marine C C.
" 30—Ordnance Department C C.
July 7—Grant Medical College C C.
" 14—Ralli Brothers C C.
" 21—Ordnance Department C C.
" 28—Army and Navy Co-operative Society C C.
Aug 4—
" 11—Army and Navy Co. Society C C.
" 18—Telegraph Recreation C C.
" 25— do. do.
Sept 1—Grant Medical College C C.
" 8—Ralli Brothers C C.
" 15—
" 22—
" 29—Y M C A C C.
Oct. 6—Parel G I P Railway C C.
" 13—
" 20—
" 27—Parel G I P Railway C C.

On Wednesday, 20th instant, the B. V. A. Rugby Football Club meet the Rangers F. C., on the Cooperage, at 5-45 p.m. The next Cricket Fixture is with the Royal Indian Marine C. C., on Saturday, 23rd instant. A general meeting of the Club will be held at the Fort Headquarters, on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 8-45 p.m.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

The following subscription, paid into the Bank of Bombay, is acknowledged, with thanks :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
A Friend	30	0	0
Total	30	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged	1,20,929	9	5
Grand Total	1,20,959	9	5

H. A. Acworth,
R. M. Sayani,
Harkisondas Narotumdas,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

June 18.

RAISING THE WIND.

MR. LABOUCHERE DISCOURSES ON THE HONORS' LIST.

Thank Heaven the Birthday of her Majesty is over, and I am safe for one more year! Since the Queen has taken to celebrating her natal day by knighting or baroneting those connected with journalism, I see the day approach with fear and trembling, lest my Sovereign should be minded to knight or baronet me. Never is there a creation of "Sirs" without some of them assuring me that, far from asking to be made one, they did not even know that this was contemplated until they saw their names in the *Gazette*. I invariably believe what any one tells me, therefore the danger seems to me to be a real one. My objection is a double one. I prefer the plain "Mister" of a British citizen, and I should fear were I knighted, that my readers would suspect me of being actuated rather by gratitude than by sincere admiration, whenever I felt called upon to praise her Majesty's advisers.

It is only proper that there should be no new Peerages in the Birthday list of honours; for it would be absurd for a party to increase the number of Peers that is waging war against the principle of hereditary legislators, and that has discovered by experience that almost everybody who is made a Peer by a Liberal Government soon becomes a rabid Tory. But there is a serious aspect to this renunciation. Each of the two great antagonistic parties in the State wants money for its party chest; we, rather more than the Tories, for they are far richer than we poor Radicals. A Peerage is worth £20, 000, and probably many fools would give more for one. Are we then to divest ourselves of this mode of raising the wind, and to allow the Tories still to practise it? This would be hardly fair. We might, perhaps, meet the difficulty in this way. To most persons a Peer is a Peer. He is called "my lord," and few know or care whether he be an Earl, a Viscount, or a Baron. But amongst the Peers these differences of rank are of vast importance. To Peers the question of precedence amongst themselves almost deprives those who are on the lower rungs of the lordly ladder of the pleasure they would otherwise derive in the consideration of their dignity. A Baron, it is true, has the *pas* of all who are less than Barons. But then a Viscount and an Earl have the *pas* over him. Could the Baron be made an Earl, all Viscounts and all Barons would walk behind him. Now, it cannot signify to any one in what order Peers walk any more than how the animals of a child's Noah's Ark march in a procession back to the ark. Here, then, we have something to sell. Let it be made known to the entire Peerage that any one of them shall be put up a step on payment of £10.000, and we should soon, as a Party, be rolling in wealth.

The Irish Nationalists have been our faithful allies. They, I think, should share in this golden harvest. They ought to be given the right to give at least three aspiring Peers a step upwards. This would give them about the amount of the Paris fund, which seems likely to remain locked up for some considerable time.

In Baronetcies we still can deal. Knighthoods are rarely paid for, unless the recipient is of so shady a character that he has to make up for this by a handsome donation. But there can be no reason why we should confer the inheritance of Sirdom upon some person, possibly unborn, without a considerable bribe; and to do us justice, we generally do charge for this distinction. The rank was invented by James I., who found people ready to pay £5,000 for it which would be about equal to £20,000 in the present day. There are so many Baronets at present that the distinction has possibly gone down in value. Still a monetary value it has, particularly if a man is engaged in some business which is benefited by his name being advertised. I think that we certainly might manage to get £100,000 for twenty Baronetcies.

VICTORIA AND EUGENIE.

The Paris correspondent of *Truth* writes :—The Queen's seventy-fifth birthday was celebrated for the fifty-fifth time last week at the British Embassy. The party was purely English, and chiefly made up of subjects of her Majesty residing here. There used to be resident noblemen and a few resident baronets, but the land depression, the facilities for wintering on the Riviera, the want of a Court, and the course of years has cleared them off. Doctors, business men, representatives of the London Press, artists, and persons of independent means, still remain, though I fancy the Meline tariffs must be a great check to the commercial transactions between France and England. Sir Edward Blount is likely to go on wintering in Paris, notwithstanding his having resigned the chairmanship of the Western Railway which was planned and carried out by him, and which he directed until a few months ago, rather than bear being nagged by some "patriots" of the Chamber of Deputies. The Hon. Dr. Alan Herbert, who is so English in many respects, can be hardly classed as an English doctor, he having studied and taken his medical degree in Paris. He generally is seated to the right or left of the Ambassador at birthday dinners. On the anniversary evening of which I speak, I was one of a party that met at the Continental, also in honour of the date. The host was over 80, and he told his guests that he was at Cologne when the news reached that city of William IV.'s death and the accession of his niece. He was hooted in the hotel where he was staying by English Tories and German friends of the Duke of Cumberland, or, as he had just become, the King of Hanover. The reason was his having invited all at the table d'hote to drink in sparkling Rhine wine the Queen's health at dinner. It seemed to us incredible that a strong cabal had been got up in her minority to set her aside and bring in her uncle Ernest. The Duchess of Kent's life was maliciously said by the cabal to be "a story." She was also represented as being "a Papist," a charge to which her brother's marriage with a French Princess gave some colour. It appears that the Duke of Wellington kept down this cabal. Our host seemed a Rip Van Winkle when he said that the North of Ireland was very much on the Cumberland side, Duke Ernest having patronised the Orange Lodges. The old gentleman described an interview with King Leopold a month before the death of William IV., and that politic Sovereign's misgivings as to the likeliness of the cabal giving trouble. He sent Baron Stockmar, when William IV. was found incurable, to cut at the root of intrigues against the Princess Victoria, or to make her marry the Duke of Cumberland. This dinner was given in the room above the one in which the Empress Eugenie was dining with a small party of old friends. Our host knew her in her glorious days, and long before her exaltation, when he was along with Mr. Villiers, afterwards Lord Clarendon, at Madrid. He had seen her in the course of the day in that part of the Tuileries Gardens which she had caused to be cut off from the rest, to be turned into private pleasure-grounds. Omnibuses were passing up and down the broad walk which was made for the Prince Imperial and his young friends to cycle on. It was known as the Empress's terrace. She could not see a trace of Catherine de Medicis' palace in which she resided for eighteen winters, and seemed to be asking herself whether the Imperial period of her life were not all an unsubstantial dream. The Empress looks the pale shadow of her former self, but, perhaps, more picturesque and interesting than when she held the sceptre of fashion. What a pity that Whistler is not afforded an opportunity of doing a shadowy portrait of her in attenuated blacks and greys? He is the one living artist who could do a painting, as suggestive as she herself was on the Queen's birthday, of the astounding contrasts implied in the names of Victoria and Eugenie.

Louis XIV, in his last words to his grandson who was going to reign over Spain, exhorted him to try and live to and old age, because a Sovereign for the right discharge of his duties needed. "above everything else, long and wide experience." Fate, in kindness to Queen Victoria, and while her faculties were still supple, turned for her advantage most of the Kings and Queens of Continental Europe into whipping boys and girls. She saw the Pope and the other Italian Sovereigns, the King of the French, the Emperor Napoleon III., Queens Christina and Isabella, the King of Hanover, and Otho of Greece, driven into exile, whilst the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria were temporary refugees from their capitals. The lessons thus inculcated were not lost; perhaps this is why the Queen has been on the crest of most of the waves that marked the rising tide of progress during her reign. The Empress Eugenie must have found supreme rank and its brilliant conditions more intoxicating than the Queen ever did, the former not having been to the manner born, and, indeed, astounded at her own luck. The elation she continually felt—Parisian femmes de chambre, skilful dressmakers, and the Crown jewels aiding—transformed her from a rather ordinary-looking person into one of the most beautiful women of her time. It must be said, however, that the profile was always pure and regular. This particular beauty not only has survived the wreck of fortune of maternal hopes, and the disfiguring action of years, but gained in refinement, and in the power to inspire interest. The faded, grey-headed, shadowy lady in her mourning garments seems spiritualised by sorrow, and scarcely to belong to earth.

Resolutions have been adopted by the Hungarian Cabinet, and presented by the Premier to the Emperor, stating that it is necessary that the Prime Minister should have power to create as many peers as may be required to force the Civil Marriage Bill through the Upper House. The Emperor has reserved his decision.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. JANSSEN, the well-known French astronomer, has been experimenting on the modification of the spectrum of light produced by sending the light through hot gases under pressure. The gases were enclosed in a metal tube and heated by a spiral of platinum, made incandescent by the electric current. He finds that in the case of oxygen gas, from the ordinary temperature to 900 centigrade, the lines and bands of the absorption spectrum are not appreciably changed; but the transparency of the column of gas is increased, and the spectrum of the light passing through it becomes brighter, especially at the red end. M. Janssen intends to raise the temperature of the gas still higher, but as the corona of the sun down to its middle region at least cannot be hotter than 900deg. C., he infers that oxygen does not exist in the outer half of that envelope.

Saturn's rings were first discovered by Galileo, and explained by Clerk, Maxwell, and Hirn to consist of a stream of small bodies like a flight of brickbats. It was not easy, however, to understand why the ring was concentrated in such a narrow belt round the equator of the planet. Herr Schmidt, of Wurtemberg, has explained the phenomenon by supposing that the planet, like our earth, is a magnet, and that the substance of the rings being diamagnetic is repelled by its two poles. The magnetic field of our earth is feeble, but Professor J. J. Thomson, of Cambridge, has shown that the magnetic field of a planet is proportional, other things being equal, to the angular velocity of the planet and the square of its radius. The diameter of Saturn is 9·3 times, and in angular velocity 2·2 times that of the earth. So that his magnetic field may very well be at least 100 times that of the earth and its influence on the rings considerable.

The preparation of the international photographic chart of the heavens is progressing apace, especially in France, where the idea of the great project originated. Each nation taking part in the work has to furnish a certain number of cliches for the map, and others for a catalogue. Already Paris has prepared 137 cliches for the chart and 397 for the catalogue, and Algiers 64 for the chart and 570 for the catalogue. Bordeaux, Rome, Sydney, Helsingfors, and Catania are also well at work, but at Santiago, Cuba, Rio de Janeiro, and the River Plate, owing to political troubles, nothing is being done at present.

The late Professor Romanes had no great opinion of the intellectual capacities of woman as compared with man, and his conclusions on the subject would scarcely have found favour in the sight of Mdme. Sarah Grand and her school. While he gave woman credit for a certain superiority to man in some of the imotions and affections, he maintained that she was deficient in original and inventive power, even in walks which were quite open to her, for example, poetry and music. Nevertheless it is probable that woman has not had full justice done to her by men in this regard. The Greek anthology, for instance, mentions nine female poets of Greece who were worthy to be called the muses, and among them Sappho and Corinna. Even in the ranks of science, which has been less easy for women to cultivate than art, there have been a large number of female recruits, as may be seen from a lecture delivered at the Saint-Simon Club, Paris, by the distinguished mathematician M. Rebire, and now published by Nony et Cie, 17, Rue des Ecoles, Paris. There are at least six celebrated lady astronomers and mathematicians, namely, the beautiful Hypatia, who above all women "united wisdom with glory"; Mdme. la Marquise du Chatelet, who lived in the eighteenth century, and in her memoir on fire, printed by the Academie des Sciences, argued that heat and light have the same cause; Marie Agnesi, born at Milan in 1718; Sophie Germain, who lived at the end of last century; Mary Somerville, born near Edinburgh in 1780, the friend of Laplace; Sophia Kowalevski, born at Moscow in 1850, whose work on the rings of Saturn has been completed by Mdlle. Klumpke of the Observatory of Paris, who has recently been created a doctor of science. M. Rebiere intends to write a book about all the scientific women, professional or amateur, of whom he can gather information, either in books or from private sources, and would be glad to receive any documents bearing on his subject at the Cercle Saint-Simon, 28, Rue Serpente, Paris.

It would be easy to mention other women of science, legendary or historical, for instance Aglanice, Cleopatra the learned, Miriam the Jewess, St. Catherine, Lilivati, the Abbess Herrade, who wrote a cosmology name the Hortus Deliciarum, in the 12th century; St. Hildegarde, of the same century, author of a treatise on physics, Nontes-Sabucco, who investigated the brain in the 13th century; Thiephaine Raguenel, wife of Duguesclin; Eimart-Muller, Crous, Cunitz, Ardinghelli, Bassi, Lemvie, Merian, Maria Mitchell, the late Miss Marianne North, and a great many more. Those who think with Professor Romanes will, however, argue that of all these instances not one has reached the highest elevation, as an originator. Hypatia taught the philosophy and mathematics which had come down from Thales and Plato, Sappho has never been compared with Homer, nor Mary Somerville or Mdme. Kowalevski with Newton or Laplace. Their contention in a nutshell amounts to this: Show me a clever woman, and I will show you a man who can beat her on her own ground.

The enternal feminine seems to have been a favourite subject with prehistoric as it is with modern artists in France, and, moreover, her influence on art seems to have spread from France across the Channel, as it is evidently doing at present. In the last number of "L'Anthropologie," M. Emile Cartailhac has a paper on a female figure carved on menhirs and blocks of the Allee Couverte, Epone, France. On the breast of one figure there is an implement like the ancient Egyptian boomerang. In a dolmen at Folkestone, Canon Green well found two small cylindrical blocks of lime-stone covered with geometrical designs, in the middle of which was a human face, or rather part of one, identical with those of the French sculptures.

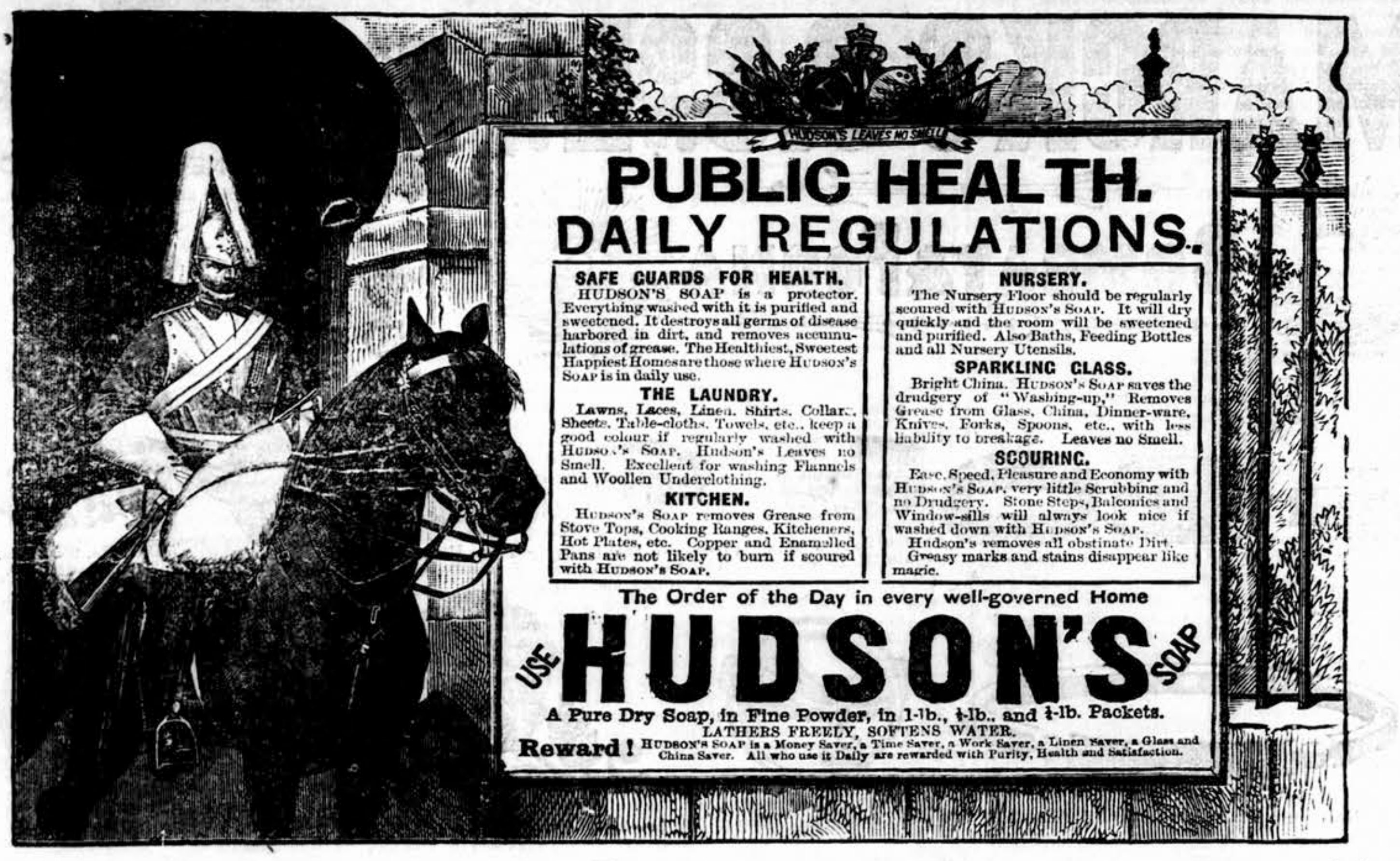
The cavern of Lur-Loch or Lueg-Loch, so recently the scene of a dramatic episode in real life, is about nine miles north of Graz in Styria, and the river Semriach flows into it by an opening about a yard high. The word loch or lueg signifies a hole and its resemblance to the Scotch loch is probably more than accidental. The river reappears in springs near Peggau, about 2 miles distant. The party of explorers entered the cavern on Saturday evening, April 28, a little before midnight, intending to stay 24 hours, but next day a violent rain had swollen the river and submerged the passage, which is a kind of natural siphon, having a bore of about 18 feet wide by 2 feet by 15 inches, and extending 210 feet from the entrance. They discovered the fact about 1 p. m., but happily for them were able to retire to a gallery in the rock, the Felzmann Hohle, discovered on April 15, which communicates with the river below by a slanting chimney or shaft about 21 feet long. Here they were safe from the water, but might die of hunger or go mad, as their provisions could only last till Tuesday. As we all know, they were imprisoned 8½ days (206 hours); but there wants were relived by a case of provisions floated through the siphon. The misadventure was all owing to the imprudent haste of the explorers in not waiting for the dry season, as should be done in exploring caverns with subterranean rivers. The Felzmann Hohle communicates with another smaller chamber, the Oswald Hohle, by a natural shaft, and also with the surface of the Plateau by a narrow fissure, which admitted air to the prisoners. The whole cavern is situated at the edge of the plateau, where its escarpment drops into the valley of the Semriach.

Professor J. Norman Lockyer, who has lately become an Egyptologist, has suggested in "Nature" that a survey of the Nile Valley should be made by British engineers between Philæ and Wady Halfa. A dam will have to be built somewhere, and unless the frontiers of Egypt are enlarged, between Wady Halfa and Assouan; and even in this case the memorials of antiquity along a stretch of the river will be swamped. It is therefore time that a survey should be made of them, completing the work of the French expedition of 1798. Unless the frontiers of Egypt are enlarged—perhaps the best solution of an archæological and engineering, as well as a political difficulty, might be found in that.

Messrs, Bryant and Kenaston's exploration of the Grand Falls of Labrador is fully described in the Bulletin of the Geographical Club, Philadelphia, Vol. 1, No. 2, with the views which first appeared in the "Century Magazine." The Hamilton River is 400 yards wide above the Falls, but narrows in a series of four rapids to a width of 50 yards, then falls 320 feet into a cannon of gneiss cliffs rising to a height of 400 feet. The cataract can be heard for 20 miles.

Capt. Riviere, from the province of Kham-Muon Laos, recently read a paper before the Commercial Geographical Society, Paris, in which he stated that on the high plateaux between Laos and Annam there is a tropical forest which condenses the moisture of the east north-east monsoons into continual rains and fogs. Many sayings and superstitions have gathered round this wet plateaux. The natives are forbidden to light a fire there, or to shout for fear it should rain, and Captain Riviere, attributes the command to their having found that fire by sending up currents of air and noise by the vibration have acted as rain-makers.

The Scottish Universities are about to establish Research Fellowships and give special facilities for scientifice investigation not only to graduates of universities, but to other persons who have given satisfactory proof of their fitness for such work. Research students may be admitted to the degrees of Doctor of Science or Doctor of Letters under conditions prescribed. Other ordinances have been drafted which show that once again in the matter of education Scotland leads the way.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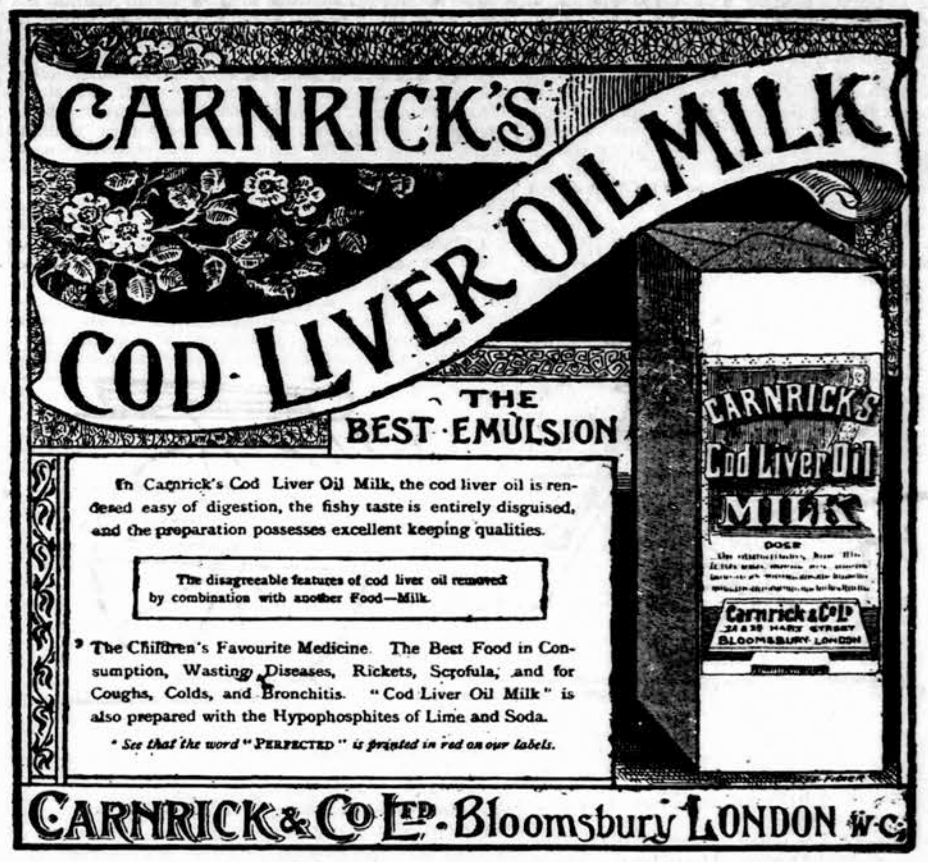
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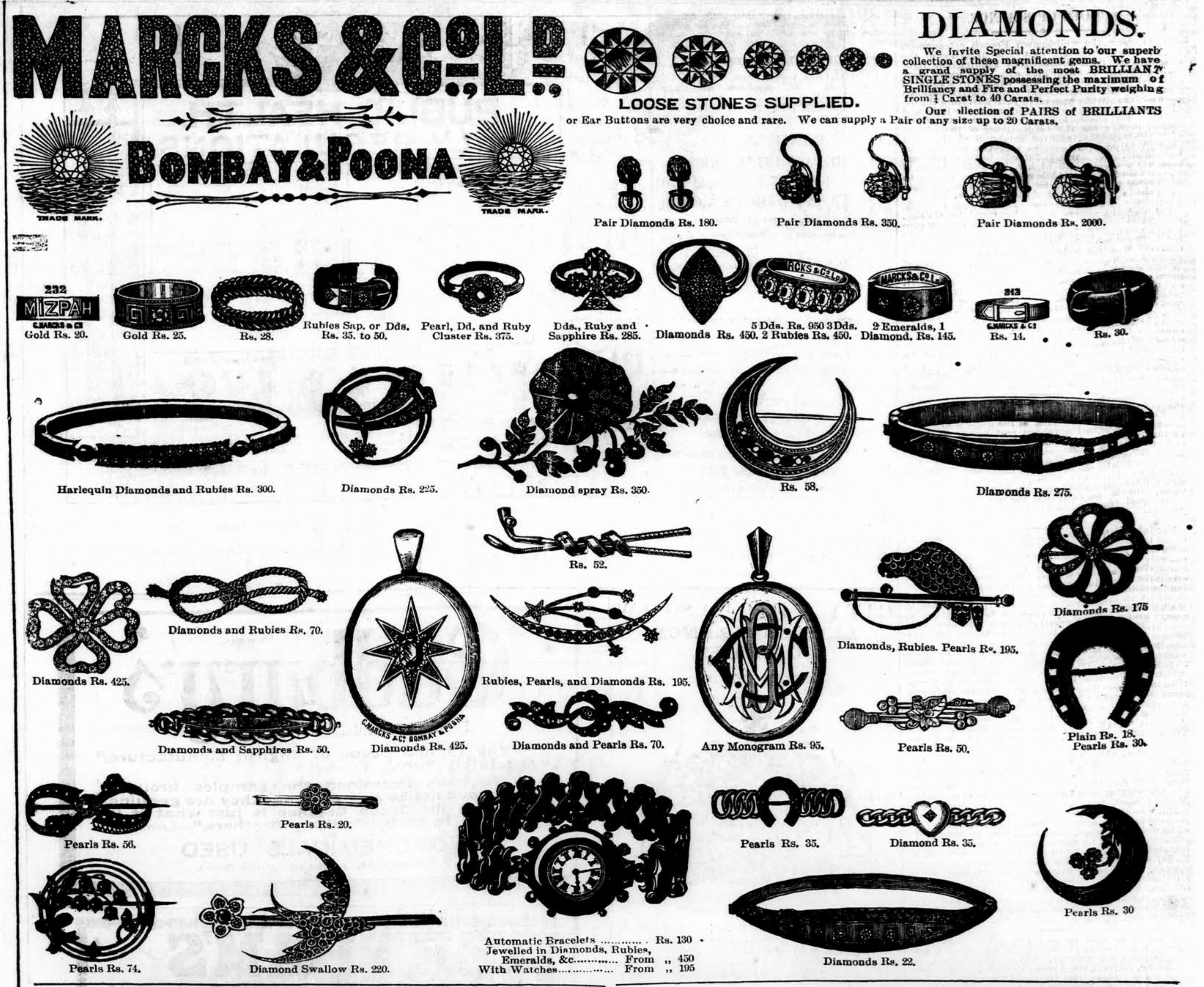

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